

H.C. Barleigh Papers

FISHER

Fisher

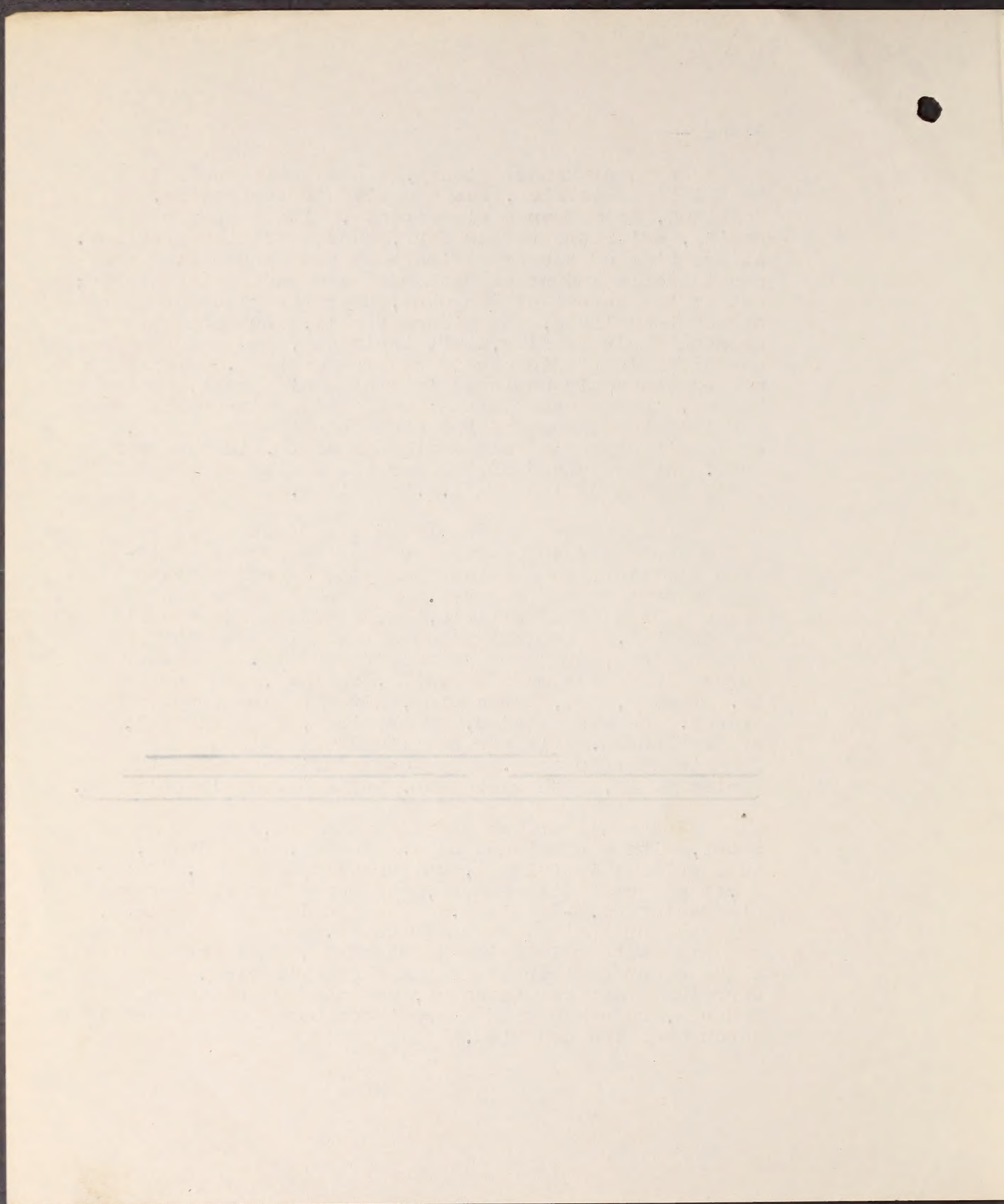
QUEEN'S UN	2324	3
LOCATOR		
BOX	5.1/53	
FILE	18	

FISHER—

Judge Alexander Fisher, a name well known in the Midland District, was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, from whence his parents, with a numerous family, emigrated to New York, then a British province. At the time of the rebellion they had accumulated a considerable amount of both real and personal property; but at the defeat of Burgoyne, near the place of whose defeat they lived, the Fisher family, who would not abandon their loyalty, left their all, and endured great hardships in finding their way to Montreal. Alexander was subsequently employed in the Commissariat, under McLean, at Carleton Island; while his twin-brother obtained the charge of the High School at Montreal, which situation he held until his death, in the year 1819. At the close of the war the family obtained their grants of land as U.E.Loyalists.

Alex Fisher was appointed the first District Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the Midland District, to the last of which he was elected by his brother magistrates. He was also for many years a Captain of Militia, which post he held during the war of 1812. The family took up their abode in Adolphustown, upon the shores of Hay Bay. A sister of Judge Fisher was married to Mr. Hagerman, and another to Mr. Stocker, who, for a time, lived on the front of Sidney. He was related, by marriage, to McDonnell, of Marysburgh. His parents lived with him at the farm in Adolphustown. They were buried here in the family vault, with a brother, and the Judge's only son.

Judge Fisher was short in stature, and somewhat stout, with a prominent nose. He was, as a judge, and as a private individual, universally esteemed. "He was a man of great discernment, and moral honesty governed his decisions."-(Allison.) He died in the year 1830, and was buried in the family vault. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held, there was scarcely a lawyer or magistrate in the whole District, from the Carrying Place to Gananoque, who did not attend his funeral, together with a great concourse of the settlers throughout the counties.



B 222

List

List of Commissaries, Issuers, Coopers & Labourers
Employed in the Commissary's Dept. of Provisions at
the Upper Posts to 24 Dec. & also of the Temporary
Arrangement Commencing 25 Dec. 1783

Carleton Island	Neil McQueen Asst. Comm'y Gen	20/-
	<u>Alexander Fisher</u> " "	5/-

The same, Barrack Masters General's Dept
Carleton Island Alexander Fisher Asst. Barrack Master 2/-
to continue.

Return of Officers of His Majesty's Hospital, 8 Aug 1778
James Fisher Mate at Montreal

Stations of Mates in Hospitals, Quebec, March 23. 1779
Mr Fisher Appointed Mate at ye Garrison Hosp., Quebec

Return of Loyalists & Disbanded Soldiers Victualled
& Lodged In and About Montreal, 17 Sept. 1784

	M	F	males		females		newest	
			+10	-10	+10	-10		
Refugee	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	lands in dispute
<u>John Fisher</u>								



CANADA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE No.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ARMY

2 Nov., 1964

Mr. Harold B. Burnham,
Royal Ontario Museum,
100 Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear sir:

I take this opportunity to reply to your letter of 26th ult., relative to the Fishers and to Billa Flint.

John and Mary Fisher, of Perthshire, Scotland, emigrated to America in 1775, settling on the borders of New York and Vermont. Their two sons, Alexander and Finlay, twins, joined General Burgoyne in 1777, and the family subsequently removed to Canada.

Known children of John and Mary Fisher were:

1. Alexander, born in Scotland in 1756.
2. Finlay, ditto ditto.
3. Anne, married, 20 Oct., 1785, Nicholas Hagerman, of Adolphustown.
She died 4 Jan., 1847.
4. Margaret, married a Mr. Stalker.

These Fishers had settled on Donald Fisher's land in New York Province before coming to Canada.

Alexander Fisher, born in 1756, was a married man in 1777. By his first marriage he had one known child,

1. Mary, born in Adolphustown 8 March, 1792. She married, 15 Oct., 1818, Allan McPherson, of Napanee.

Alexander Fisher married, second, 15 March, 1802, Henrietta, daughter of Col. McDonell, of Marysburgh Township, Prince Edward County. They had two daughters (according to Chadwick's Ontario Families),

2. Helen, born 31 March, 1807, married, 1829, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
3. Henrietta, born 27 March, 1811, married, 1835, Stafford Kirkpatrick.

A list of sons and daughters of a U. E. Loyalist supplies these additional daughters,

4. Anne, married, first, Thomas R. Kirkpatrick; married, second, in 1828, Dr. John M. Bartley, of the 15th Regiment.
5. Janet, married 23 April, 1840, James Wallis, of Fenelon Falls.

I am sorry that I know so very little about Billa Flint. My interest is essentially confined to Loyalists, as well as latecomers in the Kingston-Bay of Quinte District. I have come across this name, but have not a file on him. I believe that he was from Belleville, and in this regard, I suggest that you direct your inquiry to the Hastings County Historical Society, Belleville, Ont.

I hope that this reply aids in clearing up your doubts with regard to the Fishers.

Yours sincerely,

1881

1881



ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

100 Queen's Park, Toronto 5, Canada. Tel. 928-3655 Cables: ROMA-Toronto

October 26, 1964

Dr. H. C. Burleigh,
Bath, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

I have been recently in Jordan attending the meetings of the Museums Section of the Ontario Historical Society. While there I was talking to Miss Kaye MacFarlane of Napanee, and in the course of conversation mentioned that I had a couple of problems in which I was looking for information. It is on her suggestion that I am writing to you. She told me that you had the fullest information on the Bay of Quinte families of anyone she knew.

The initials might be "A.F."
My first question is about the Fisher family of Hay Bay. My wife is a descendant of Henrietta Fisher who was a member of the same family as Judge Fisher. Among the family items that have survived is part of an old blanket, handspun and handwoven, with initials embroidered in cross stitch. It is now in the collections of this Museum. The initials, in black, are rather worn, but appear to be "Q. F.". What I am trying to locate is the name of a member of the Fisher Family whose initials these might be, and the dates. Although rather indistinct, the initials are certainly not "H. F.", but I have not been able to discover whose they might be. It most certainly belonged to some member of the family in the early part of the last century.

The other question, with which you may not be able to help at all, is in connection with an exhibition staged by the Ontario Historical Society at Victoria College in Toronto, in 1899. I have recently run across a copy of the catalogue, and No. 30 in the "Dress and Fancy Work" section is described as "Patchwork Quilt, over 100 years old, made by maternal ancestor of the Hon Billa Flint. Loaned by F. B. Flint, B. and Bay of Quinte Hist. Society". I asked Miss MacFarlane if the name Flint meant anything to her, but it did not. She thought if anyone might know it would be you. Patchwork quilts with any sort of a pedigree are scarce; if possible, I thought I might try and track this one down, if I could locate the whereabouts of any member of the Flint family.

I fully realize that you may not be able to help me with either problem, but I would be most grateful for any suggestions you may be able to make.

Yours sincerely,

Harold B. Burnham,
Associate Curator,
Textile Department.

HBB/np.

P.S. I have since discovered that the Hon. Billa Flint was one of the founders of Victoria College.

FROM



TO THE

History of Washington County, N. Y.

The Gibson Papers.

Published by

The Washington County Historical Society, 1956. Number 3.

Alexander McNaughton, who settled on the Argyle patent in 1764, left a brother Duncan, in Scotland, who had married Margaret, a sister of Donald Fisher, who had become the owner of some of the military patents located in Pawlet and Hebron; and perhaps on his invitation she came to America, her husband having died in Scotland, bringing with her all the children she had, except Malcolm, who had come before, and was with his uncle, Alexander, on the Argyle patent, or subsequently came with him.

Malcolm (above named) was the eldest son of Duncan McNaughton and his wife, Margaret Fisher, and was born in Argyllshire, Scotland. He immigrated to this country when quite young, and became a member of the family of his uncle, Alexander, either before or soon after his settling on the Argyle patent.

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FINDLAY MCNAUGHTON.

He was, as has been stated, the second son of Duncan McNaughton and his wife, Margaret Fisher; was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, and his father dying there, his mother emigrated to America, bringing her son, Findlay, and the younger children with her. The fact that her brother, Donald Fisher, had by purchase become the owner of lands located in Hebron and Pawlet, he settling on the former, was probably the reason for his sister, with her children, settling on the latter in Pawlet.

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Note.

On the cross road running from the Waite-Hatch house in West Pawlet to the old Northern Turnpike on the farm now owned by Orla Jackson, is no doubt the oldest grave yard in this vicinity. This is on land granted by the Crown of England to Donald FISHER, a Highland Scotchman, who served in the British army, probably in the French and Indian War, when the state line between New York and Vermont was surveyed in 1759-60. This Fisher grant was cut into two parts, one in New York, the rest in Vermont. That portion lying in New York was the rendezvous of Tories and called New Perth, located in the northeast corner of the town of Hebron. There are many graves here marked by common field stone, one with initials, and many depressions, but no mark.

Among the unknown buried here are no doubt, Donald FISHER, above; and his sister, Elizabeth (sic) McNaughton, widow of Duncan McNaughton, who died in Scotland. She came here and settled on her brother's grant with six children,

The mother with her children lived on the present Stearns farm in Vermont.

Many of these people are supposed to be in this old yard. Also John Reid, constable, the Tory, driven from Rupert in 1771, settled a few rods from this yard in New Perth; also Charles Hutchinson, Tory, driven from Pawlet, settled here the same day. He was corporal in the Montgomery Regiment of Foot, before the Revolutionary War.

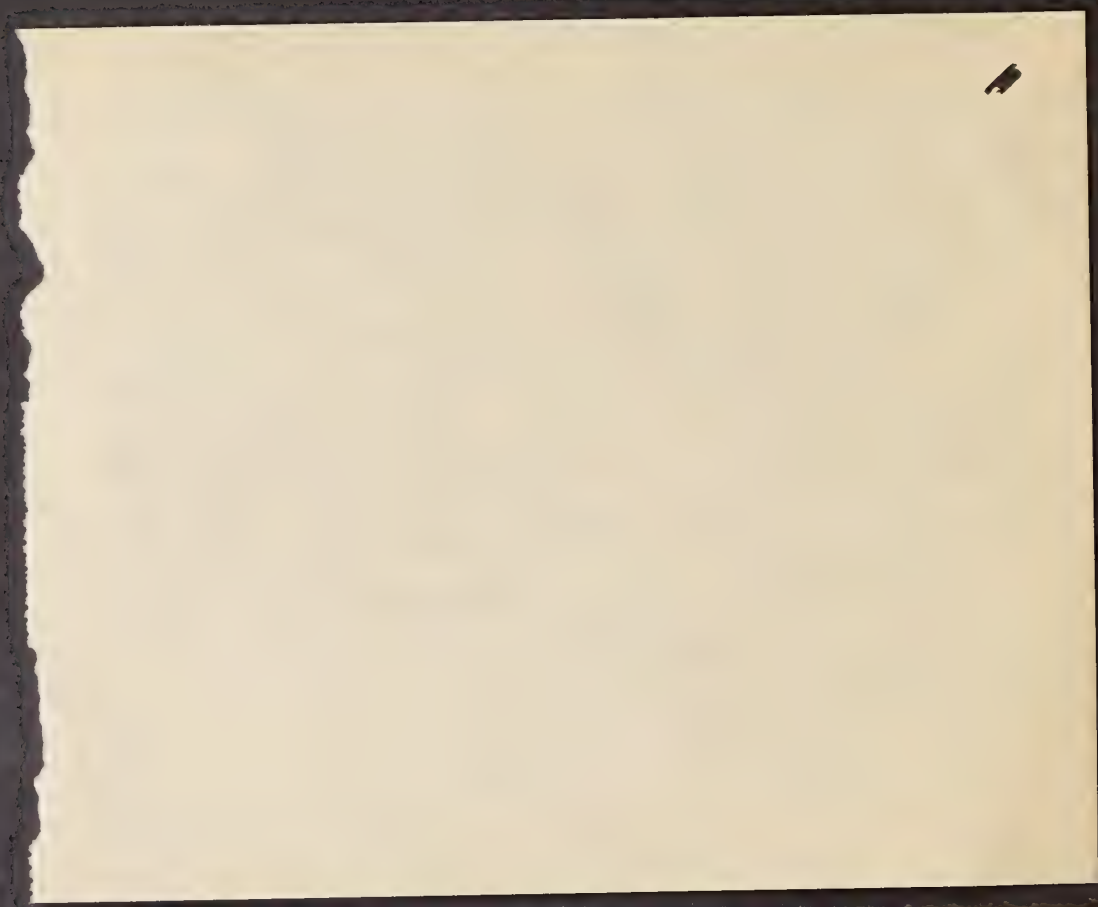


Fisher, brother of Judge Fisher, of
Adolphustown, was a school teacher in
Montreal

James Stephen, son of Sir John Johnson
attended his school in Montreal late in 1808

He was Finley, a twin of Judge Alexander.
Finley obtained charge of a High School in
Montreal, where he resided until his death in
1819. He evidently was born in 1756

To America in June 1775



June
1756 Alex Born
Wife born
1758 Ann was itaferborn

1775 To USA N.Y VT border
Duncan & family sister Margaret McNaughton & family

1777 Alex & Finlay & others join Burgoyne
15 Nov Alex Fisher arrived from Kingsbury.
Dec John Fisher single } willing to serve
Alex " " with wife }

1779 July Alex & wife at Montreal laborer

Oct " " " " " "
Donald 1 1 2 1 Taylor
John 2 1 2 0 laborer

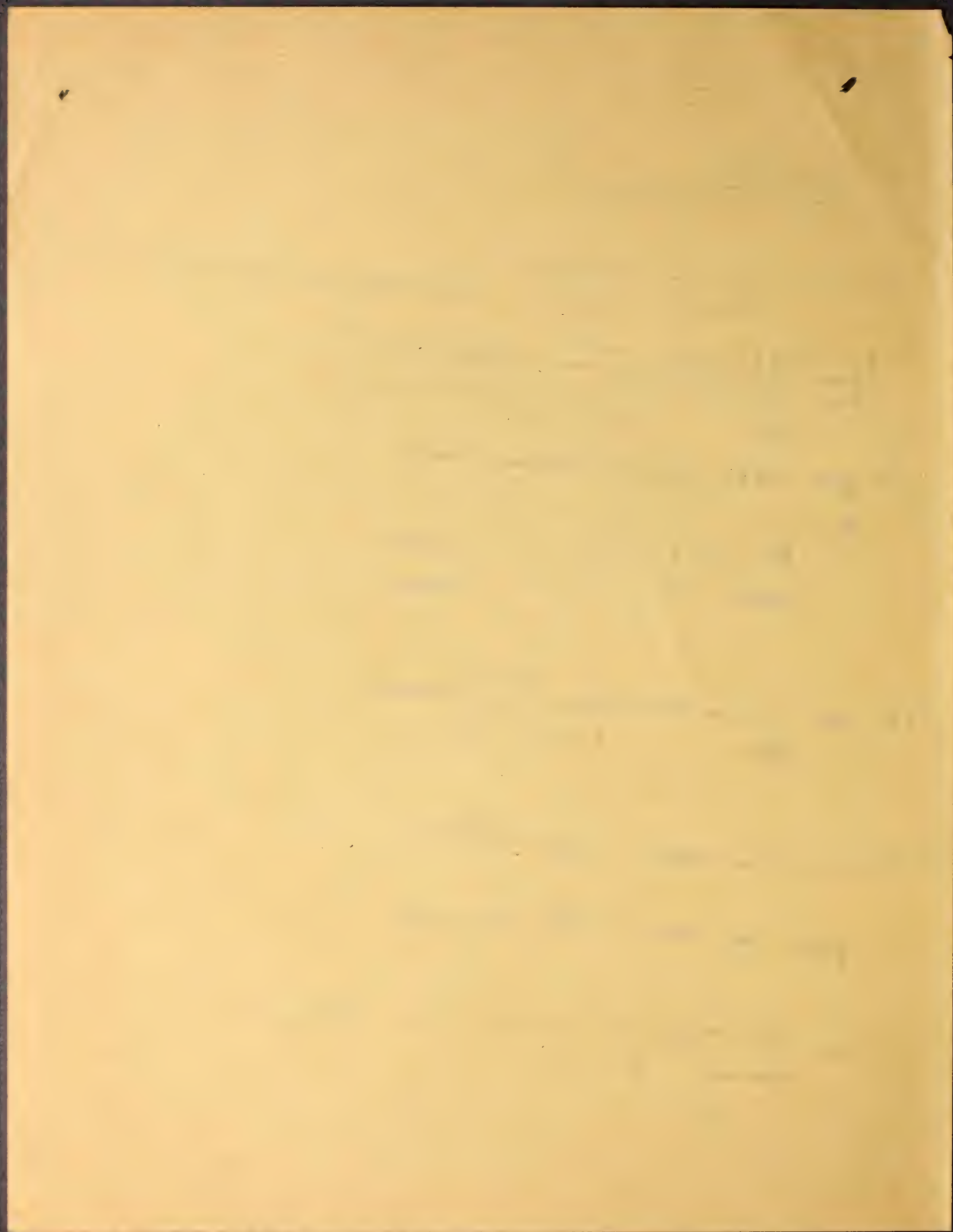
1781 Apr Donald Fisher childer da da Montreal
John " 1 1 0 1 0 1 "
Sept 1781 Alex Coy
John Fisher Finlay
Donald Alex & c
John fr Alex fr
Duncan James Nuch (Hagerman)

1783 Mar John Fisher & wife Montreal

July John Fisher & wife Montreal

Nov John Fisher 1 1 4 0 0 1 0 0 Exclusive
Alexander 0 1 1 "
Mrs Alex Fisher as 27 with 1 ration at Carleton Ld.
Alex Art Commissary & Barack Master 1

1792 Mary Fisher for lands (wid of John, above)

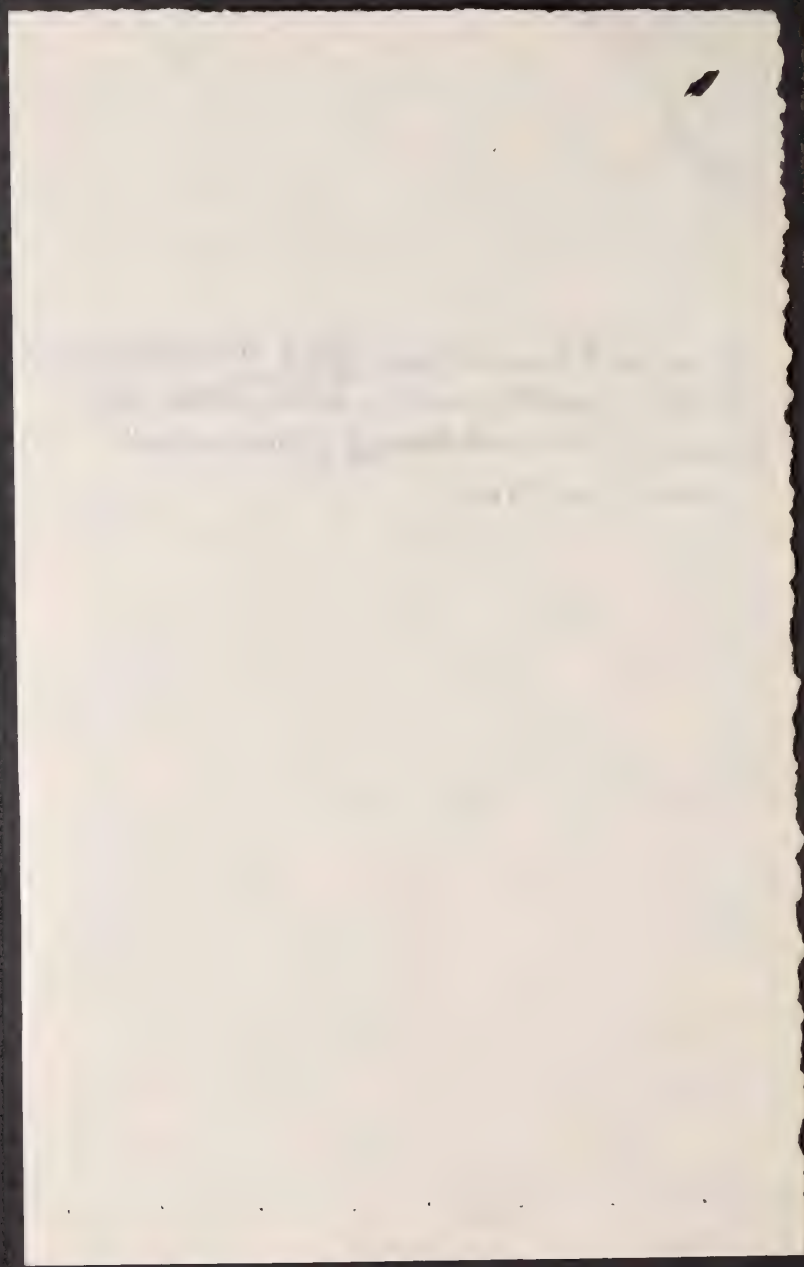


Fisher

Log List A

Daniel Fisher, of Kingston - a Sailor
1796 - 1800 - then he quits the Sea
N.Y.

It is not true to say that Adolphustown
was the first township ^{in Ontario} to be settled. The
French had a settlement at Detroit & Windsor
as early as 1712. Lands were granted &
settled in Niagara two years before Adol-
phustown received its first families. Of
those refugees who ascended the St.
Lawrence to found settlements along the
River & B of Q., the party led by M^{rs}.
Van A. was one of the last to leave
Lachine. Capt Mawer, Director of the
Traffic up the river wrote to the Governor
on that all the refugees had
left for the upper settlements except
Van A's party.



John
d. 164 1792

John

Margaret

Alfred } 1755-67 twins
Frederick }

Anne b. 1758

Mary d. 15 Aug. 1811 & 80 y. b. 1791

Anne

Hennella 27.3.1811

Helen 31.3.1807 & 29.1.1821

Janet 23.4.1810

Son b. ad. 1810

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D.
BATH, ONT.

19

For.....

R_x

Ammonia

Sons & Daughters of U.E.

Fisher, Alexander, of Adolphustown, mar. Henrietta

dan. of Allan McDonald, U.E., of Kingston, 15 Mar. 1802

d. Mary (m. 1818 Allan MacPherson O.C. 28 Apr. 1815.

d. Anne, mar. Thomas R. Cartwright of Kingston " 18 Aug 1824.

d. Henrietta, born 27 March 1811; mar. Stafford F.

Kirkpatrick

" 4 Sept 1834

d. Helen, born 31 Mar. 1807; mar. Thomas Kirkpatrick

of Kingston

" 4 Sept 1834

d. Janet, mar. 23 Apr. 1840 James Wallis of
Fenelon Falls

" 24 Nov 1836

Addendum: Anne mar. secondly Dr. John M. Bartley
of the 15th Regt. in 1828

Fisher, John

d. Margaret, mar. Stalker.

(d. Anne, mar. Nicholas Hagerman, U.E.) (d. 4 Jan 1847, aged 88 - b. 1758)

Cartwright, Hon. Richard of Town of Kingston. His wife died
at Kingston 24 Jan. 1827

mar. Thomas Robinson, of Town of Kingston, b. 13 Jan 1799

mar 29 Jan 1821 Anne Fisher; d. 2 June 1826

Hagerman, Nicholas, of Adolphustown (see Ont. Hist. Vol 7 p. 64)

mar. Anne Fisher, of Montreal, 20 Oct. 1785; she d. 4 Jan. 1847

aged 88. He died at his residence Adolphustown 19 Feb. 1818 in 58th yr.

d. Eliza, of Adolphustown

O.C. 15 Nov 1808

d. Maria, bapt 16 Feb 1790; mar. Rev. John Stoughton

of Kingston 13 June 1821

O.C. 2 Mar 1813

s. Daniel, of Adolphustown

O.C. 23 Nov 1816

s. Christopher A. of Kingston b. 28 Mar 1792; bapt

2 Oct 1792; mar. 1st Elizabeth Macaulay 20 Mar 1817

mar 2d Elizabeth Emily Murray 17 Apr 1834; d. 14 May 1849 O.C. 19 May 1819

s. John bapt. 23 Mar 1789

s. Joseph N. of Town of Kingston d. 2 Aug 1833 aged 28 yrs

" 7 June 1823

d. Jane, mar 1st 26 Oct 1822, George Macaulay; mar 2nd as 3rd wife

George Baker 30 May 1830; d. 25 Oct 1830.

He d 29 Oct 1857 (see O.C. Diary) (see Bath Angl. Cem. p 6)



McDonnell, Allen of Kingston, mar. Helen.

d. Henrietta, mar. Alexander Fisher, of Adolphustown. O.C. 16 May 1797

Land Books, Ontario

11 July 1796

Mary Fisher, widow. Recommended for family lands, being 450 acres, if not granted before.

16 May 1797

Helen, Henrietta & Mary McDonnell. Praying for lands as Loyalists.

Ordered 200 acres each to the daughters of Allen McDonnell, a U.E. Loyalist, viz.: Helen, Henrietta & Mary McDonnell, on their coming of age or day of marriage.

4 July 1797

Henrietta McDonnell. Praying for lands as the daughter of a U.E. Loyalist. Recommended for 200 acres as a U.E. Loyalist.

25 July 1797

Nicholas Hagerman. Praying for 1200 acres in addition to 600 which he has received for himself and family and lands in right of his wife. Petitioner recommended for 1350 acres, including family land and former grants. His wife also recommended for 600 acres, including former grants, as the wife of a barrister. The President not feeling himself authorized to sanction a larger portion than 1200 acres to any individual who is not a military claimant, cannot extend more than that quantity to Mr. Hagerman. To that extent, including former grants and the 600 acres to Mrs. Hagerman, the wife of the petitioner, so confirmed.

Sons & Daughters U.E.

Nicholas Hagerman

Ann Fisher of Montreal 20 Oct 1785, She died 4 Jan 1847

aged 86^{b. 1758}; He died in Adolphustown 19 Feb 1818 in 59th year

son Maria pp. 16 Feb 1790; mar 13 June 1821 John Sloughton

Kingston. (Later Anglican Rector at Bath)

(She said to be dau. of John Fisher & sister of Alex^r Fisher of Adolphus^town)



Census Records, Adolphustown.

Alexander Fisher

~~1794~~

	adults		children	
	male	female	male	female
1794	3	2	3	2
1795	3	1	1	1
6	3	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1
9	3	1	1	1
1800	2	2	1	1
1801	3	2	1	1
2	3	2	1	1
3	5	2	1	4
4	4	3	3	4
5	6	5	1	2
6	6	3	1	2
7	4	2	1	4
8	3	4	2	3
9		5	8	
10	5	3	1	3
11	5	4	0	8
12	5	4	0	8
13	3	2	1	4
14	5	1	1	6
16	4	3	1	3
20	4	3	1	3
22	3	3	1	3

Mary Fisher, Widow,
in 1796 drew 200 ac land

No Fisher in Muster Roll of Adolphustown on 5 Oct., 1784.
Loyalist Claim of Alex^r & Finlay Fisher, dated Montreal, 5 Nov., 1787,
states that Alex^r resides at the Bay of Quinte & Finlay in
Montreal.

Alexander Fisher = 1^o
= 2 15 mar 1802 Henrietta McDowell

1. Mary b c 1791 = 15.10.1818 Allan MacPherson

2. Helen b 31.3.1807 = ¹⁸²⁹~~1825~~ Thos Kirkpatrick

3. Henrietta b 27.3.1811 = 1835 Stafford & Fitzpatrick

4. Anne b = 1^o Thos R Carlewylt d.c. 18.8.1824

5. Janet = 23.4.1840 James Wallis. Her oc 24.11.1836
b. 1815

(Note: a wife in Nov. 1777) (1779) a wife in 1783)

Alexander Fisher, son of John and Mary Fisher, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1756. He emigrated to America in 1775 with his parents and settled in Charlotte County, New York Province. He joined Gen Burgoyne in 1777 and was forced to flee to Canada, where he was employed as Asst. Commissary General and Remount Master at Carleton Island. After the Peace he settled in Adolphustown, where he died May 23, 1830, aged 74 years. He was appointed first Judge in Midland District and served faithfully for many years.

He married 15 March 1802 Henrietta, daughter of Col. McDonald of Marysburgh. They had three daughters: Dec. 22, 4, 7, 1798 (i.e. 1771)

1. Mary, born about 1803, who married 15 Oct. 1818, Allan McPherson, Esq., of Kingston and Napanee. She died Aug. 15, 1871, at Kingston, in her 68th year. Had among others, a son Donald. (see Harrington's History, 1835)
dan. of 1/2, wife?

2. Henrietta, ~~baptized~~ born 27 March, 1811. She married Stafford Frederick Kirkpatrick, seventh son of Alexander (1744-1818) who was Barrister-at-law in Peterboro. Children (see Ont. Families)

1. Ed. Allan Alexander Wallis, C.E., b. 1839, d. 1883; m. 1875

Harriet, dau. of Joseph King, and had issue:

1. Stafford Frederick, b. 1878,

2. Harold William

3. Edmund King, d. young

4. Lomira

2. Frederick Fisher, b. 1848.

3. Anne Elizabeth, m. Charles Jenkins, of Petrolia, co. Lambton

4. Marianne Helen, m. John D. Noble, of Petrolia

5. Catharine Adelaide, m. James Dennistoun, Barrister-at-law, Q.S., Peterboro

6. Mary Magdalene

3. Helen, born 31 Mar., 1807, married 1829, Thomas Kirkpatrick (fourth son of Alexander (1744-1818)), Barrister-at-law, Q.S., M.P., for Co. Fonthelm, who resided in Kingston. Children (see Ont. Fam.)

1. Alexander Sutton, Barrister-at-law, m. 1858, Lomira, dau. of Joseph King, and has had issue, viz.:

1. Alexander King, b. 14 April, 1861, C.E., of Smiths Falls, co. Perth, m. May, 1888, Margaret Alexandra, dau. of 13



Alexander MacDungall, Barrister-at-Law, Esq., son of
Lieut. Col. MacDungall, 14th Highlanders, many years
Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada, and has had
issue

1. Alexander MacDungall.
2. Reginald Noble.
3. Minnie Louisa, m. Rev. Garrett, of Kingston.
4. Helen Isabel, d. 1863
2. Thomas Frederick Sampson, of the Civil Service at Ottawa,
b. 1837, m. Mary Ann, dau. of Walter Richard Jones.
3. Francis, b. 1839; d. 1885, m. Emily Anders, m. 1867, Gertrude
dau. of Henry Gildersleeve, and had issue, viz.:
 1. Thomas Harris, b. 1868; d. 1881
 2. Francis Grant, b. 1867, Barrister-at-Law.
 3. Charles Stafford, b. 1871
 4. William, b. 1871; d. 1873
 5. Herbert Rutherford, b. 1875
 6. Beatrice Rose
 7. Henrietta Helen
 8. Annie Kathleen
4. (Lt. Col. Hon) George Grey, b. 13 Sept., 1841; Lt. Col. 47th Foot.
and Post. Act. Militia; Barrister-at-Law 1865, Q.C. 1880; L.L.D.
Iris. Col. Dublin; M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons
1883 to 1887; Member of the Privy Council of Canada, May, 1891;
Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario 1st June, 1892. m. 1st 25 Oct 1865, Frances
June, dau. of Hon. John Macaulay, of Kingston. She d. 20 Jan.,
1877; and 2ndly 26 Sept 1883, Isabel Louise, dau. of Hon. Sir
David Fraser Macpherson and had issue, viz.:
Of the first marriage:
 1. George Macaulay, b. 23 Aug., 1866, Lt R.E.
 2. Arthur Thomas, b. 26 Feb., 1871; Capt 14th Princess of
Wales' Rifles. Secretary to the Lieut.-Gov., Barrister-
at-Law
 3. William Macpherson, b. 8 Oct 1874



4. Guy Hamilton, b. 5 Nov., 1875
5. Helen Young.
And of the 2nd marriage
6. Eric Reginald Macpherson, b. 18 Sept., 1884
5. James Stafford, Barrister-at-Law, of Kingston, b. 1848, d. 1885, m. 1876. Annie, dau. of William Macaulay, in Holy Orders, and had issue:
 1. Charlotte Grace
 2. Jessie
6. Marianne Elizabeth, d. unm.
7. Henrietta, d. young.
8. Emily Wallis, d. young.
9. Helen Lydia, ^{m.} 1869 Alex. Brown, of Longformacus, co. Down, Scotland

War Office Papers vol. X

Return of Royalists Quartered at St. John's & from thence to Chambly.

John Fisher	1	0	St John's willing to serve
Alex ^r Fisher	1	1	

St John's 25 Dec 1777

Return of Royalists not incorporated in Army Corps 1 Nov?

Alex^r Fisher 1 1 at Montreal arrived 15 Nov from Kingsbury



Haldimand Papers

Fisher

v. B 166

Provisioned Grates 1 July 1779

Alexander Fisher Charlotte Co N.Y. 11 0 0 0 0 laborer Montreal

Provisioned Grates 25 Sept - 24 Oct 1779

Donald Fisher	8	⁺¹⁰ 1	⁻¹⁰ 2	Taylor	Montreal
John Fisher	2	1	2	laborer	"
Alex. Fisher	1	1		laborer	"

Provisioned Grates 25 Mar - 24 Apr 1781

John Fisher	1	⁺⁶ 1	0	1	0	1	No Corps	Montreal
Donald Fisher	0	0	0	0	1	1	No Corps	"

Provisioned Grates 24 Mar 1783

John Fisher 11 0 0 0 0 Montreal

Provisioned Grates 24 July 1783

John Fisher 11 0 0 0 0 Montreal

Exclusive of Hyper Posts (Nov 1783?)

John Fisher	1	⁺¹² 1	⁶ 4	^{1/2} 0	⁻⁶ 0	⁷ 1	^{1/2} 0	⁻⁶ 0	New York
Alexander Fisher	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	"

Adolphuntown 14 April 1955.

Mrs. McBride, now residing in the "Fisher House," stated that the house had been erected in 1791. It remained relatively unchanged until extensively repaired by Mr. Collings about 1937-40. General Schmidlin lived in it for several years. After his death it was sold to the present owners. A portion of land east of the house was thought to have been included in the sale. But, several years ago, a member of R.C.M.P. arrived & informed them that it was Crown land. The McBrides bought it at a very reasonable figure (result of a check on Cr. lds.). A pane of glass from a window of the old house has been preserved. On it, cut by a diamond, is 'Redford Crawford, April 14, 1801.'

DISCHARGE PROCEEDINGS
ARMED FORCE PERSONNEL

It is certified that:-

Reg't. No.

Rank:

Name:

is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity
of mind or body, and that the incapacity is likely to be
permanent.

Place:

Date:

.....President

.....Member

.....Member

R.O.6465, Para 17 ss.17.

rough 5-1361, p 42x

Jane Fisher

of Abolition

N. Navy 11, 1814 aged 57 yrs

Return of Loyalists at Barbican Island
as taken 26 Nov 1783
Mr Alex Fisher 27 1 Commis Dept

B.162

Return of Artificers in Capt White's
Company of Loyalists undated

John Fisher Sr.

Finley Fisher

Alexander Fisher Sr

Alexander Fisher Jr

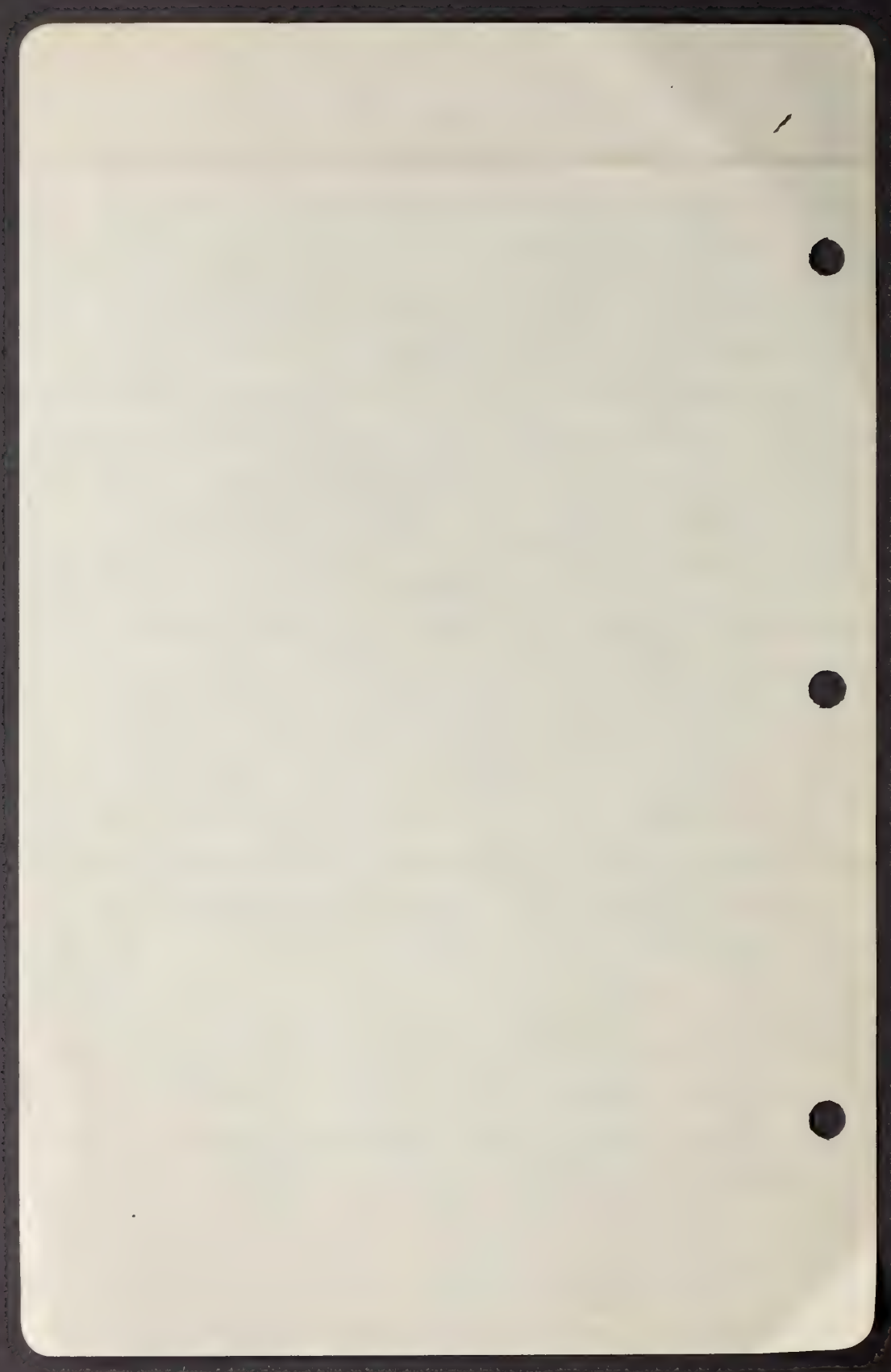
Daniel Fisher

John Fisher Junior

Duncan Fisher

James Fisher

Nicholas Hagerman Merchant



Haldimand Papers

Fisher

v. B. 56

Ret of boys & dis. holds. in capt. Montreal

17 Sept. 1784

Copy John Fisher 11 2010 bds in dispute

Provisioned gratis July 1783

Alexander Fisher 11 0000 Charlotte Co N. Y.
labour Montreal

Ditto 25 Sep - 21 Oct 1779

Russell Fisher 11 120 Baylon Montreal
John Fisher 21 20 Labourer "
Alex. Fisher 11 " "

Ditto 21 Mar 1783

John Fisher 11 00 Montreal

Ditto 24 Feb 1783

John Fisher 11 00 "

Exclusive of Upper Posts 4-5-1783

John Fisher 11 455.00 N. Y.
Alexander Fisher 11 "

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.

THERESA

NEW YORK

Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 6.30 to 8 P. M.

Telephone: 59

DATE

TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

\$ _____

RECEIVED PAYMENT

Records of Adolphustown Town Meetings.

Personal Notes.

Alexander Fisher.

Alexander Fisher was one of the prominent early settlers of Adolphustown, and the first Judge of the Midland ~~Exr~~ District, which then comprised all the territory now in the cities of Kingston and Belleville, and the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward and Hastings. The Courts were then held quarterly, alternately at Adolphustown and Kingston. He was also a farmer, having 600 acres of fine farming land in the 3rd Concession, on Hay Bay, a mile or two east of the Methodist Church, now known as the Platt farm. He lived and died and was buried on that farm, where there is now a monument to his memory. He married Miss Henrietta McDowell, a daughter of Col. McDowell, a leading resident of Marysburg, Prince Edward, March 15th, 1802. They had two daughters, Helen, born May 31st, 1807, and Henrietta, born March 27th, 1811. The marriage and baptismal records are in Rev. Robert McDowell's record. There were no sons. Both daughters married the Kirkpatricks, lawyers in Kingston. One of them, Stafford, was County Judge of Lennox and Addington, forty years ago. The other, Thomas, was the father of Sir. George E. Kirkpatrick, ex-Liet. Governor of Ontario.

Adolphustown Land Grants.

Alexander Fisher, Conc. 3, Lot 15 all 200 ac. 31 Dec., 1798
 Register of Live Stock, Adolphustown
 Mar 4th 1795 Alexander Fisher - a half penny under the rt. ear.

Early Palatine Emigration
 Huttill

The Rochester Party - the 1758 immigration to New York
 Fischer (Fischer), John. w. Anna Barbara total of 2 persons.
 Fourth Party - Embarked June 10-19, sailed June 21, 1709
 Verser, Peter & woman, 2 ch
 Fifth Party - Embarked July 3-10, sailed July 15, 1709
 Fischer, Conrad - 1 woman 3 ch Fischer, Hend^l & woman
 Hans - 1 woman, 2 ch " John & woman, 1 ch
 Sixth Party - Embarked July 17, sailed Jul 28 1709
 Fischer, Andrew & woman & 7 ch Fischer, Sebastian - woman & 2 ch
 New York Subsistence List 1712-12
 Fischer Peter 1-5 7 Fischer Sebastian 2-1, 4-1
 Summendinger List 1717
 Fischer Sebastian & woman & 3 ch (New Carol Sebastian)

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Handwritten line of text, possibly a date or reference.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs.

Second section of handwritten text, appearing as a separate paragraph or entry.

Third section of handwritten text, continuing the narrative or list.

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August 24, 1871

born

DIED—MACPHERSON—At Kingston, on Tuesday August 15, 1871, in her 80th year, Mary Fisher, wife of Allan Macpherson, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Judge Fisher, a United Empire Loyalist of Adolphustown, at which place she was born on the 8 March, 1792, and endured many privations of the early settlers in that first located Township of "Upper Canada," while a wilderness. She received what in those days was considered a liberal education, at a Protestant school near St. Gabriel Church, Montreal, which was then the only Protestant Church in Lower Canada, and which she attended. She retained all her faculties unimpaired up to the last moment of her life; and having taken an affectionate leave of her aged partner (87, to whom she had been united 53 years), her sisters, and other friends, sank quietly and peacefully away.

Fisher Burial Plot

Lot 3

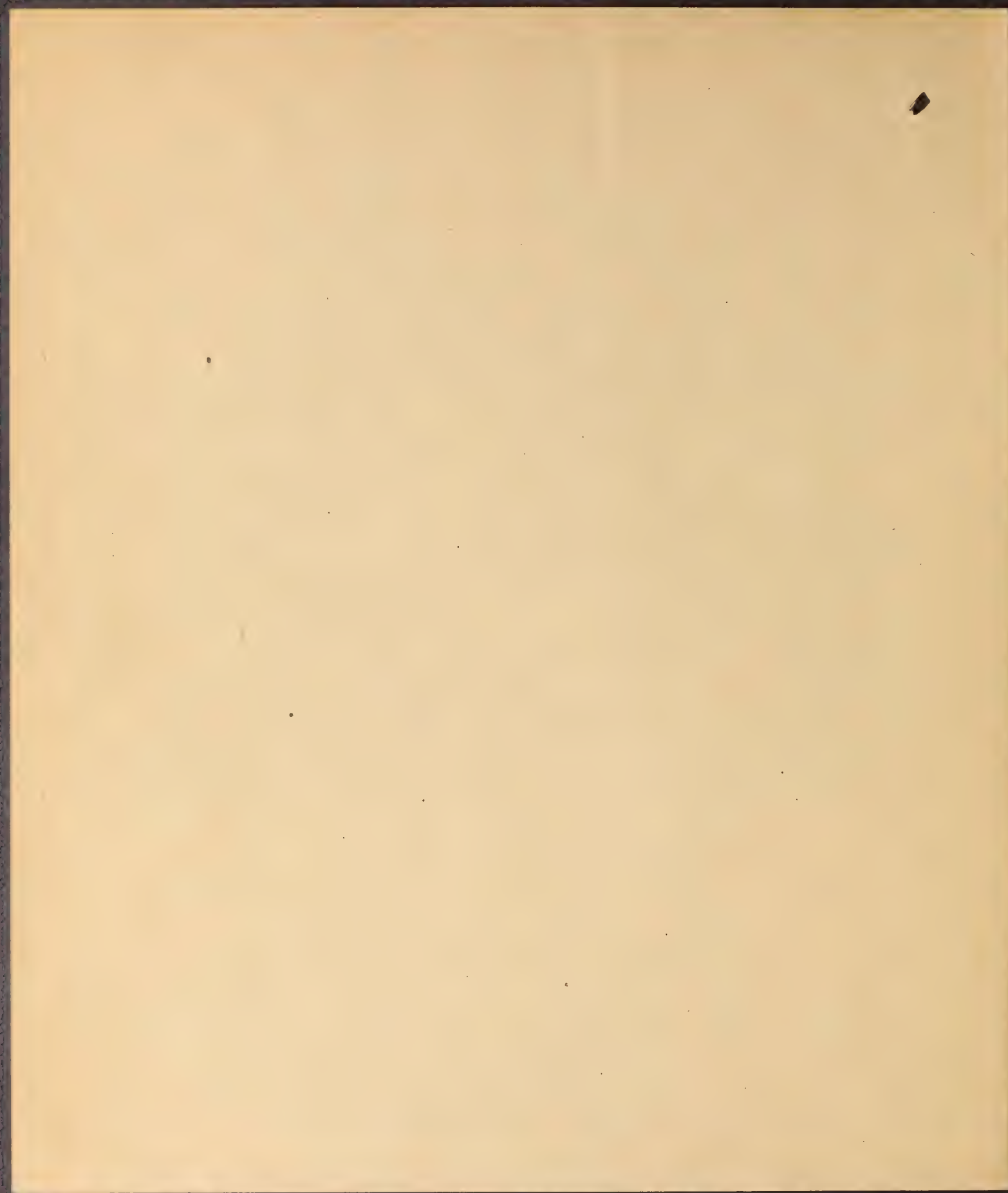
South shore of Mary Bay Nov., 1938

Alexander Fisher, died May 23, 1830, aged 74 years (b. 1756)

Edward Proby, died May 19, 1847, aged 36 years (b. 1811)

Napabee "Old" Cemetery.

Frederick Hesford, Esq., a native of Germany, died at Napanee, C.W., May 18, 1846, aged 86 years, 8 months. Buried by Allan & Mary Macpherson with whom he resided for many years.



U. E. L. Claims cont'd.

Fisher 4

likewise loyal. They came to America in 1775 & had made considerable Improvements on some land belonging to Wits. These Improvements were all made during the War.

Military ("G.") Series.

List of Commissioners, Insurers, Coopers & Labourers Employed in the Commissary's Dept. of Provisions at the Upper Posts of Canada to Dec 24, & also of the Temporary Arrangement Commencing 25 Dec 1783

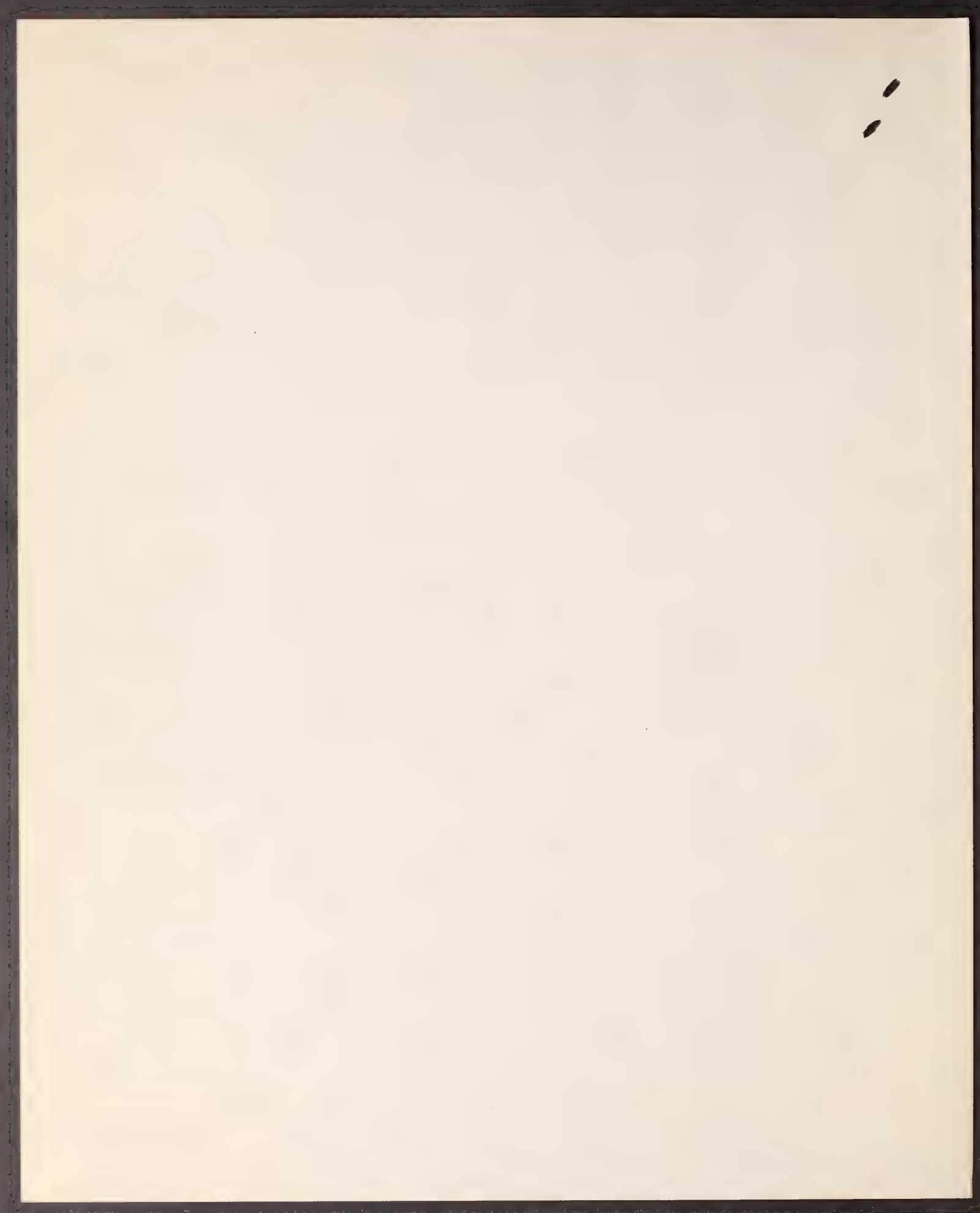
- ✓ Alex Fisher asst. Commissary General at Carleton Pl 5/- pay
Barrack Master General's Dept ditto to continue
- ✓ Alex Fisher asst. Barrack Master at Carleton Pl. 2/- 2/-

Return of Officers of His Majesty's Hospital 8 Aug 1778
James Fisher, Hospital Mate at Montreal.

Station of Mates in Hospital — Quebec 23 Mar 1779
Mr. Fisher, appointed Mate at ye Garrison Hospital at Quebec

McDonnell Register

- ✓ Alexander Fisher, Esq., Adolphustown, & Henrietta
McDonnell, Marysburgh. married 15 March 1802
Note: Alexander Fisher was the first Judge of the Midland District, & lived and died in Adolphustown. He was grandfather of the Hon. George E. Kirkpatrick, ex-Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario
George Fisher and Content Cotton, both of Frederickburgh 7 March, 1816.
- ✓ Allan McPherson, Frederickburgh, & Mary Fisher, Adolphustown 15 Oct., 1818
Adolphustown Baptisms
- ✓ Andrew Fisher, Henrietta McDonnell —> Henrietta born 27 Mar., 1811
—> Helen .. 31 Mar., 1807



Fisher

U. E. L. Claims cont'd.

Stock, £ 26 Curr., Furniture, &c.

Wits: Donald Fisher, Sworn:

Says Claimt. came to America in June, 1775. He settled on some lands of Claimt's & had cleared some land. He had some Stock & some Furniture.

Alex. Fisher, Wits: for David Beverley, late of Charlotte Co.

Knew Claimt's. Farm at Granville, Charlotte Co.

274. Evidence on the Claim of Alexr. & Finlay Fisher, late of Charlotte Co., N. York Province.

Claimt. Finlay Fisher, Sworn: Montreal 5 Nov., 1787

Says that he & his Brother, Alexr. Fisher, sent their Claim to Mr. Powell, the Atty. in England, but by the ship being carried into France, they arrived too late.

He is a native of Scotland. His Br. & he came to N. Y. in June, 1775. The War was begun. They settled in the back part of N. York Province & both Brothers joined Genl. Burgoyne in June, 1777. At the Convention they both came to Canada. His Br. resides at the Bay of Kenty. He resides at Montreal

Property:

22 acres of land cleared in 1775 & 1776 on Donald Fisher's land. Furniture & Farming Utensils, Cattle, House & Barn.

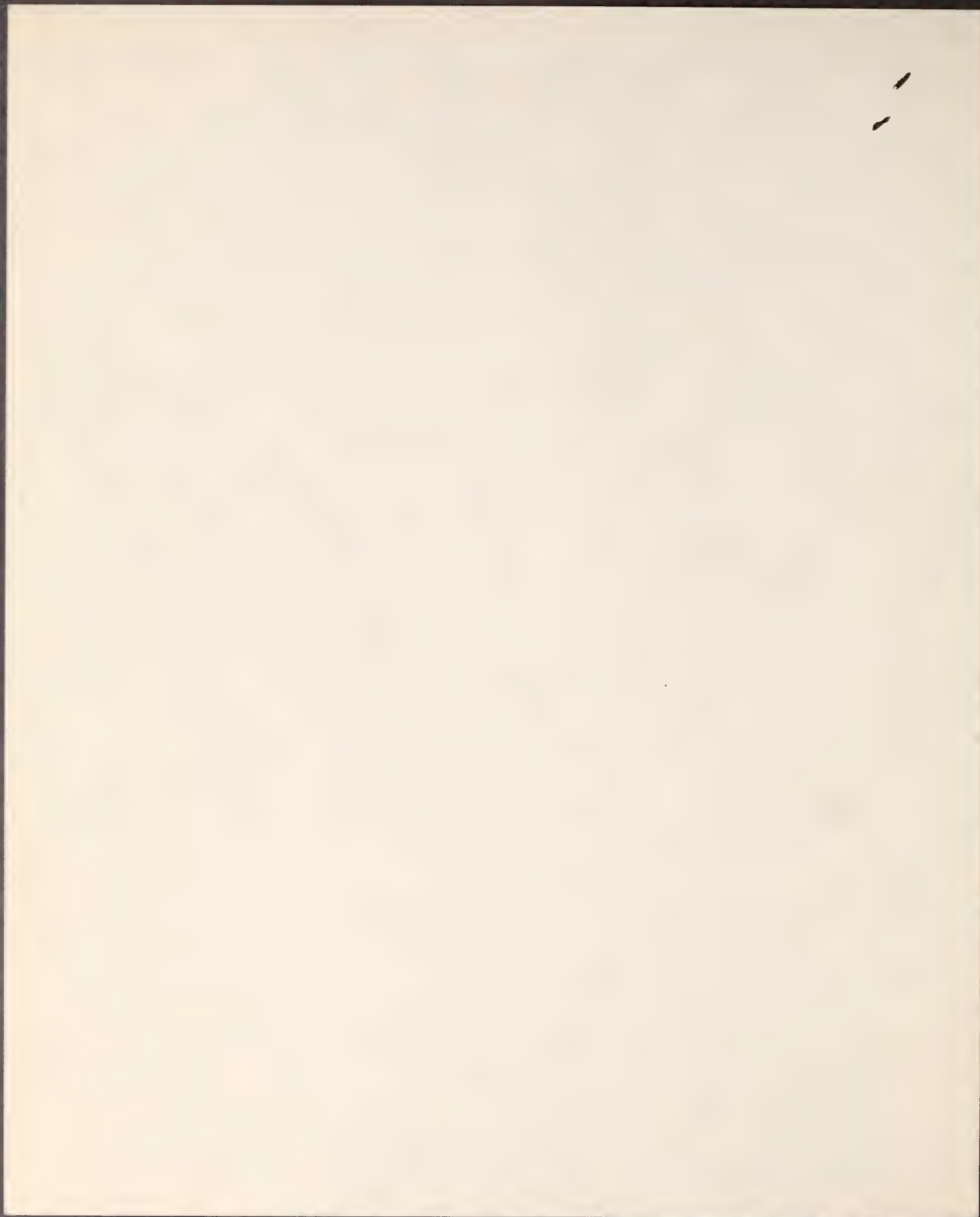
Produces power of Atty. from his Br. Alexr. Fisher dated Kenty Bay, 30 Sept., 1787

Produces Valuation made by Norman MacLeod, John Baldridge & John Collier, of the County of Washington, that the Improvs. on Finlay Fisher's Lands were worth in 1777, £ 106 N. Y. Curr.

Afterwards Sworn:

Wits., Donald Fisher, Sworn: Alexr. & Finlay Fisher were

(See Hist. of Washington County, N. Y., for Donald Fisher's lands)



Fisher 2

L.B.O. (cont'd)

- ✓ Alex^r 1.17.91 ~~for~~ has received lands, as a Subaltern, he an Assistant Commissary, and it is not allowed to put him on same footing of offrs. 7 24th.
- ✓ " 11.18.97 Praying for a Town lot in Kingston. Rec. upon condition of immediate improvement.
- " 1798 1/2 lot 20 some 5 Frederickburgh, Irish half?
- John 6.26.97 Praying lds. as settler. Rec. 200.
- Fredrick 7.20.97 Praying lds as mil. claimant. Rec 370 as soldier. (Holland 11).
- " 2.26.98 Praying lds as a British soldier. Rec. to be made up 600 ac. that he is to receive subject to the new regulations.

Return of Unincorp. Loyalists met. at Montreal 24 Jan 1784.

John 1 1 Infirm + old

U. E. L. Claims.

✓ 273. Evidence on the Claim of Alexr. Fisher, late of Charlotte Co., N. Y. Province. Montreal 5 Nov., 1787.

Claimant. Sworn:

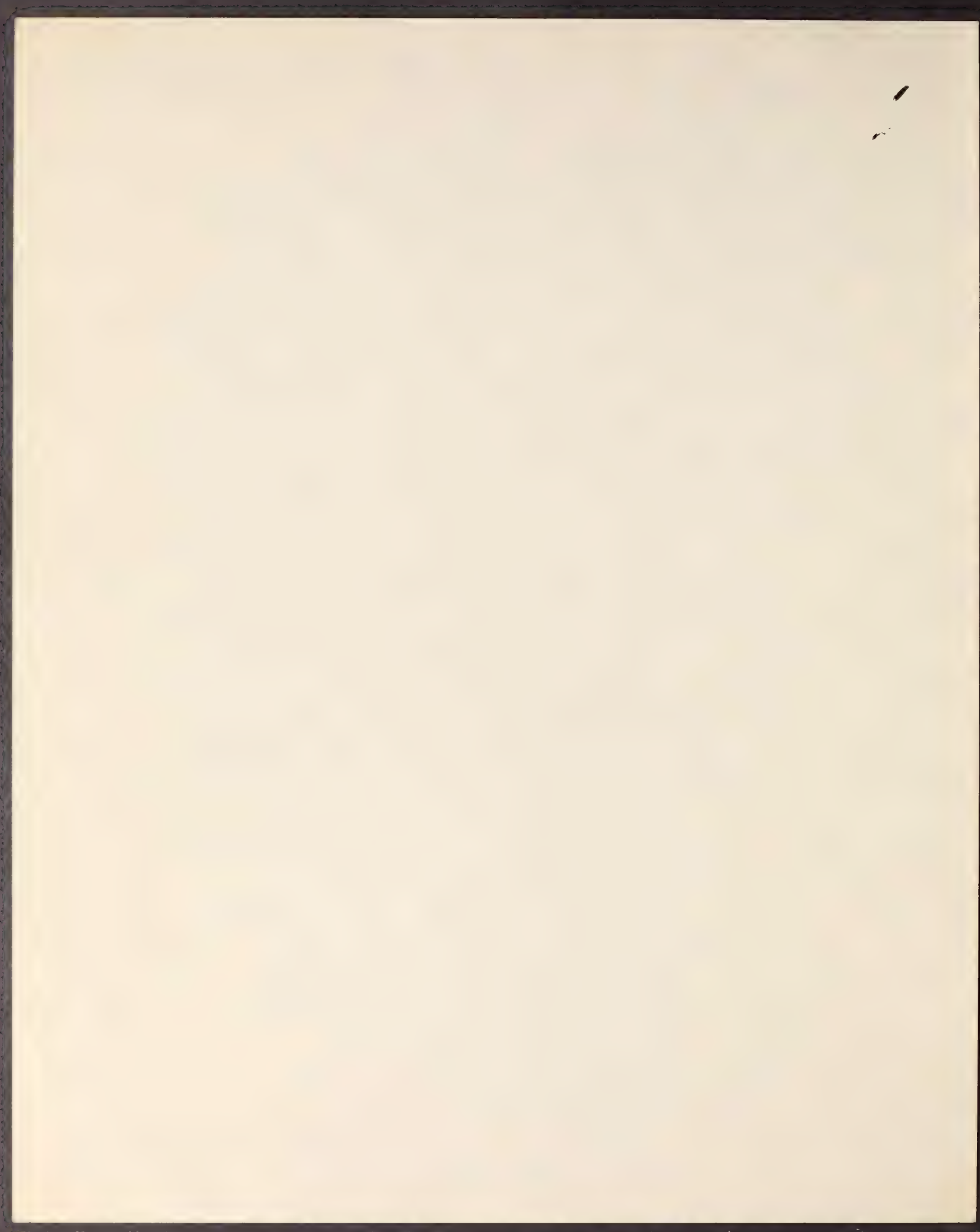
Says that in 1783 he gave a Claim to Mr. Powell, Atty., to send to England & believes that the ship was carried into France.

He is a native of Scotland. He came to America in June 1775. Says he landed at New York. He went & settled in the back part of N. York State, where he lived until June, 1787. ^(sic) When Gen. Burgoyne came to Skeansborough at the Convention he came to Canada where he has lived ever since.

He now resides at Montreal.

Property:

12 acres of land cleared in 1775+1776 on Donald Fisher's land.



Fisher

Fisher, Sarah³ = John Smith³ 12.23.1800

Timothy = Sarah → George³ bp 2.18.1801

Frederick bur³ 1.20.1813

U.E. List

- ✓ Alex. 4 an assistant Commissary at Carleton Island. L.B.M. 1790-700.
- Daniel M. Dist. 6 discharged seaman (200)
- Frederick 5 Soldier -- Regt -- not U.E. (P.L. 1786).
(Stamped Book) p. Sergt. McIntosh's cert.
- John M. Dist. Came into Canada at commencement of the war. R.R.N.Y. M. Roll.
- ✓ Widow Mary 4 Her husband, John, came in at commencement of the war. L.B.M. 1792 200 as.

U.E. List Supp.

James Kings Rangers.

John Major's Common Soldier

Frederick Loyalist. Major. Clerk's list 1781

Duncan Of Montreal; served with Gen. Burgoyne.

Loy. Claims

- ✓ Alexander Charlotte Co., Montreal 362
- ✓ Finley with bro Alex², Charlotte Co
Finley of Montreal, Alex² B. Quits 362

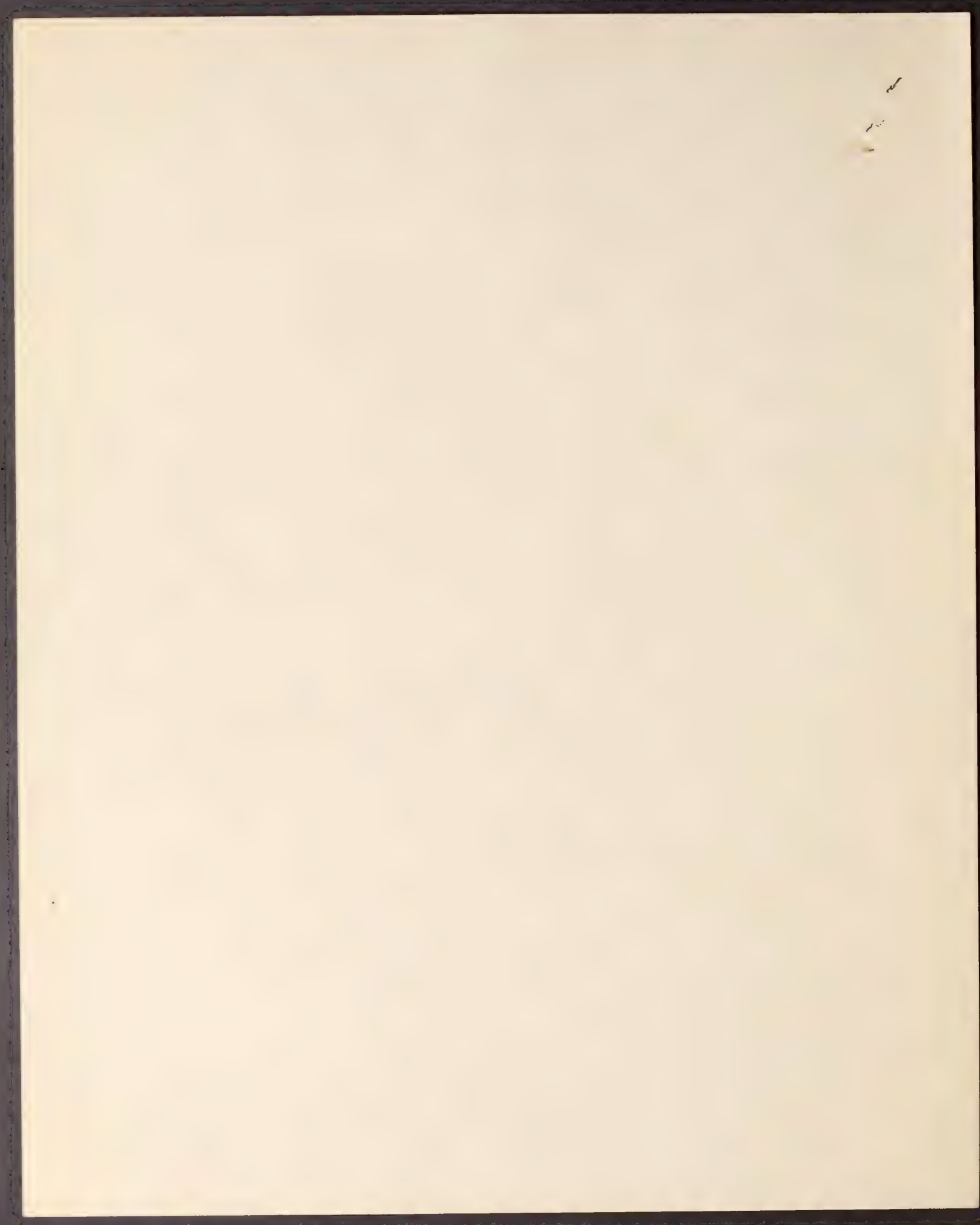
Loy. Claims witness

Alex., Grenville, Char. Co 100

Donald Char. Co., Washington Co 362-3

L.B.O

- ✓ Alex 7.20.90, Assistant Commissary paying, as an off.
in the American Corps. for grants of land
equal in amt to off. of equal rank in
84th Regt. Not approved



Hesford 5
Hagerman 10.16.17

Smith 1
Schmidt 9
Stocker 10.17
Stoughton 1

Beverly 3
Baldridge 3
Brown 11
Bartley 11
Baker 12

Jones 12
Jenkins 13

Kirkpatrick 4.6.11.12.13.15.17.11
King 13.13

Collier 3
Cotton 4
Collings 9
Crawford 9
Curtwright 17.17

MacLeod 5
McDonnell 4.4.6.10.13.16.16.11
McPherson 4.5.5.12.13
McBride 9
MacDougall 12

Macaulay 11.12.17.11
Murray 17

Dunnistoun 13

Wallis 11

Wade 13

Proby 5

Farneth 12
Gildersleeve 12



DUPLICATES OF
PAPERS IN THIS
FINKLE FILE



Queen's University
Kingston, Canada
K7L 3N6

~~Pickens - Photographs returned~~
~~by James H. Smith~~

Bath contains three churches, viz., the Church of England, erected in 1793, and being the oldest church but one in Upper Canada. It is frame and will accommodate about four hundred persons--Rev. W. F. S. Harper, incumbent. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was erected in 1850 of frame; it will seat about four hundred--Rev. J. W. German, minister. The Canada Presbyterians have a frame edifice, erected in 1859; it will seat two hundred persons--Rev. John Scott, minister. There is a well attended union school here, established in 1811 as an academy, but now united as a grammar and common school; the buildings cost about three thousand dollars--Mr. Milligan, principal of the grammar school, and Mr. Stephen Robinson teacher of common school. The schools are under the superintendence of Dr. Kennedy; average attendance of pupils, 150. Bath is a money order office, and has a daily mail. The second division courts are held every two months, at the town hall; John D. Noble, clerk. The village contains fourteen stores, one flouring mill with three run of stones, one saw mill, an iron foundry, one tannery, and a ship yard employing twenty men.

Village Council, 1865.--Thomas Armstrong, Esq., Reeve; Wm. F. Peterson, Arnold A. Amey, Gabriel Belfour, P. Robinson Davy, Esquires, Councillors; J. S. Barker, clerk.

Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 119, G. R. C.--Originally organized in 1803. W. Bro. James Johnston, W. M.; W. Bro. Thomas Ashton, P. M.; Bro. Angus Prinzer, S. W.; Bro. Allen Lewis, J. W.; Bro. G. Belfour, Treasurer; Bro. J. E. Cooper, Secretary; Bro. D. T. Rouse, S. D.; Bro. R. R. Finkle, J. D.; W. Bro. W. F. Peterson, D. of C.; Bro. E. Howard and Bro. D. Sills, Stewards; Bro. David Robertson, I. G.; Bro. Robert Johnston, Tyler.

Finkle, George, farmer, Main street.

Finkle, Henry J.

Finkle, Rowland R., general merchant, Main street.

.

Village of Newburgh.

Finkle, Henry, carriage and waggon maker.

.

Township of Fredericksburgh North.

Finkle, George	farmer	concession 3 lot 11.
Finkle, George		" 4 " 14



Bath contains three churches, viz., the Church of England, erected in 1793, and being the oldest church but one in Upper Canada. It is frame and will accommodate about four hundred persons--Rev. W. F. S. Harper, incumbent. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was erected in 1850 of frame; it will seat about four hundred--Rev. J. W. German, minister. The Canada Presbyterians have a frame edifice, erected in 1859; it will seat two hundred persons--Rev. John Scott, minister. There is a well attended union school here, established in 1811 as an academy, but now united as a grammar and common school; the buildings cost about three thousand dollars--Mr. Milligan, principal of the grammar school, and Mr. Stephen Robinson teacher of common school. The schools are under the superintendence of Dr. Kennedy; average attendance of pupils, 150. Bath is a money order office, and has a daily mail. The second division courts are held every two months, at the town hall; John D. Noble, clerk. The village contains fourteen stores, one flouring mill with three run of stones, one saw mill, an iron foundry, one tannery, and a ship yard employing twenty men.

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Township of Fredericksburgh North.

Finkle, George	farmer	concession 3 lot 11.
Finkle, George		" 4 " 14



Gildersleeve Family.

425 Park Street,
Hackensack, N.J.,
July 18, 1942

Dear Dr. Curleigh:

Henry Gildersleeve, the celebrated pioneer shipbuilder for steamships, is my great-great uncle and was not a native of New Haven, but of Gildersleeve, Middlesex County, Connecticut. Most of his children and grandchildren visited in Gildersleeve, Conn. I, myself, was under Henry's son Charles F. in 1905 when he was with the R & O Steamship Lines, being with a group of college boys working during vacation at Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q. In 1919, I was one of the pursers on the S.S. "Novonic," during the vacation I had. My cousin Henry M. Gildersleeve of Berlin, Conn., was manager and placed me. I stayed with the MacDonald cousins in Berlin also. Rev. F. Kirkpatrick of Kingston was a 2nd cousin of mine who often wrote to me. He had copies of both of my books "Gildersleeves of Gildersleeve, Conn., 1814, and "Gildersleeve Pioneers," 1941--in the latter I gave brief notice to Henry as referred to in "Richest Life on the Bay of Quinte."

This great-great uncle Henry was devised the old Gildersleeve homestead on Indian Hill Avenue (Shipyards Lane in earlier times) in 1836, but he sold it in 1841 to his nephew Henry Finkle, my grandfather.

My wife's g. grandmother Hannah Lockwood married Richard Walcott of Wilton or Highlands, Ulster County, N.Y. in 1780. Her father was Thomas Lockwood, soldier of the American Army in 1775 and granted land in Ulster County in the Military Tract. I never could connect him with the other Moreau & Stanford Families because the printed Lockwood Genealogy was so lame and had no record of Indian wars during their family records in Ulster County, N.Y. Dr. My wife's lineage was missing. However, since you requested the lineage--here it is as I printed it in "Gildersleeves of Gildersleeve, Conn., 1814."

Cordially yours,

Willard Harvey Gildersleeve.

1. RICHARD GILDERSLEEVE, born 1798 in New York City, England, died 1868 in Newstead, Long Island, N.Y. (see "The History of the Gildersleeve Family of New York")
resides to state that he was from Gildersleeve. I have records of several families there in 1814 and 1815. My biography of his covers pages 11 to 118 in "Gildersleeve Pioneers," a noted written settler of New York City, 1814; Gildersleeve, 1840; New Haven, 1841; Stamford, 1841--all in Connecticut--then moved, Long Island, N.Y., 1844-1851--and finally, etc. New York City 1877 as shown in index card, but her name unknown.

Children: Richard and, Elizabeth wife of Dr. Lawrence, and wife of John Smith, son and son-in-law of Newstead.

2. RICHARD and, born 1811 in County Wick, died 1891 in Newstead, N.Y. town clerk, constable, surveyor, bricklayer. His biography page 118-119 in "Gildersleeve Pioneers." He m. 1834 Dorcas Williams (1824-1874), daughter of Elias and Ann.

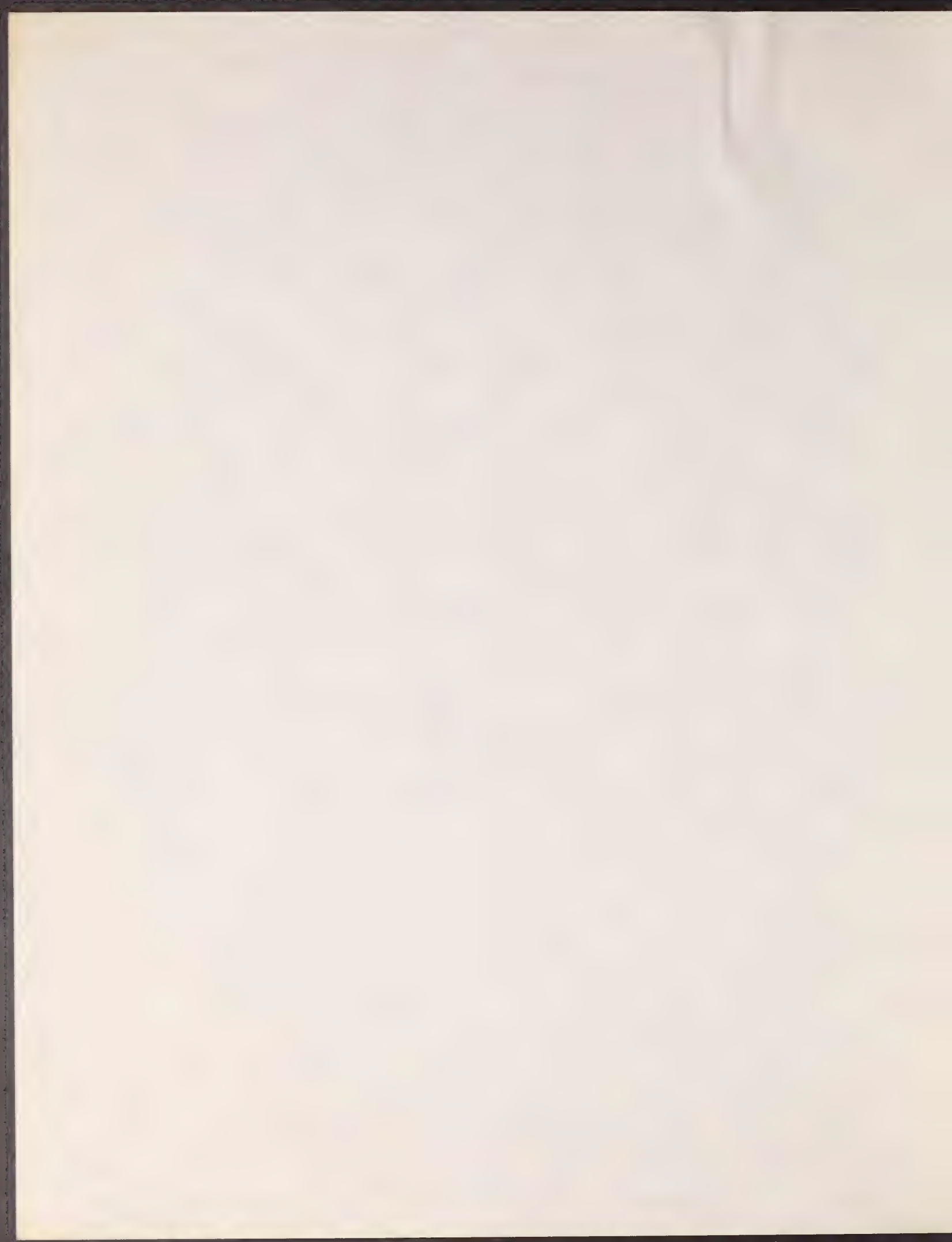
Children: Richard and, Thomas, Elizabeth and Dorcas wife of Thomas Carter of Newstead.

3. RICHARD and, born 1818 in Newtown, Long Island, N.Y.; died 1877 in Northport, Long Island, N.Y. m. 1841-2 Experience Wilcox born Westport, Mass., 2 Nov., 1807, d. 1879, daughter of Richard and Thomasine. He was planter and bricklayer. Pioneer in Gildersleeve Pioneers, p. 191-197.

Children: Margaret and Thomas.

4. THOMAS GILDERSLEEVE, born 1820 at Newstead, N.Y., died 1887, Northport, N.Y. wife unknown. Millie 1871; sister 1873; town trustee 1880 & 1881, sold some of his father's land in 1871 and 1873. Planter and bricklayer.

Children: Bridget wife of Henry Bowdler; Mary wife of Moses Vail; Elizabeth wife of Edward Armstrong; Experience wife of John Miller; Joseph; William; Charles; Richard.



5. OBADIAH GILDERSLEEVE, born 1727 in Northport, L.I.; died 1816 at Glastonbury, Conn.; m. 1753 Mary Dingle, born 1729 at Huntington, L.I.; died 1798 at Gildersleeve, Conn., daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Chichester). Obadiah was a shipbuilder at Northport and Sag Harbor, L.I., and went as a refugee of 1776 to Chatham, Conn., where he settled his family and started a shipyard that was carried on by six generations until 1921 in Gildersleeve, Conn.

Children: Esther, Mary wife of Samuel Willcox, Obadiah Jr., Richard and Bailey.

6. PHILIP GILDERSLEEVE, born 1757 in Northport, L.I., died in Gildersleeve, Conn., in 1822, shipbuilder at Gildersleeve, Conn.; soldier in the Revolution in 1775 and 1776; fled from Sag Harbor, L.I. in 1778; shipbuilder in Chatham, now

Gildersleeve, Conn., opposite Middletown. Married 1780 Temperance Gibbs, born 1760, died 1831, daughter of Captain James and Temperance (Tryon).

Children: Jeremiah, shipbuilder; Betsy wife of Elizur Abbey, shipbuilder; Henry; Lathrop, farmer; Sylvester, shipbuilder; and Cynthia wife of Edward Lewis, shipbuilder.

7. HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, born Gildersleeve, Conn., then Chatham, 8 Nov., 1761; died in Kingston, Ont. 1 Oct., 1832, married there 28 Jan., 1824, Sarah Finkle, born 12 Oct., 1801, died 17 Nov., 1861, daughter of Henry & Lucretia (Baker). He left Gildersleeve, Conn., in 1816.

Children: Overton Smith, Lucretia Anne Marie, Henry Russell, Alfred Askew, Charles Fuller, born 1818, wife of J. G. Macdonald, James Philip, and Emily Gertrude wife of Rev. F. S. Kirtland.

8. CHARLES FULLER GILDERSLEEVE, 1833-1906, had one son Henry Herchner, b. 1865; d. 1906. No issue.

9. JAMES PHILIP GILDERSLEEVE, 1840-1929, city surveyor at Kingston, has one daughter, Mabel E. of Kingston, and a son Arthur Macdonald, born 1881, of Denver, Colo.

There are still three families of Gildersleeves in Gildersleeve, Conn.



Gildersleeve Family.

485 Park Street,
Mackensack, N.J.,
July 18, 1949

Dear Dr. Barleigh:

Henry Gildersleeve, the celebrated pioneer shipbuilder for steamships, is my great-great uncle and was not a native of New Haven, but of Gildersleeve, Middlesex County, Connecticut. Most of his children and grandchildren visited in Gildersleeve, Conn. I, myself, was under Henry's son Charles F. in 1905 when he was with the H & O Steamship Lines, being with a group of college boys working during vacation at Manoir Michellie, Murray Bay, P.Q. In 1913, I was one of the pursers on the S.S. "Moronic," during the vacation I had. My cousin Henry H. Gildersleeve of Barnia, Ont., was manager and placed me. I stayed with the Macdonald cousins in Toronto also. Rev. F. Kirkpatrick of Kingston was a 2nd cousin of mine who often wrote to me. He had copies of both of my books "Gildersleeves of Gildersleeve, Conn., 1914, and "Gildersleeve Pioneers," 1941--in the latter I gave brief notice to Henry as referred to in "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte."

This great-great uncle Henry, who devised the old Gildersleeve homestead on Indian Hill Avenue (Shipyard Lane in Chatham then) in 1826, but he sold it in 1841 to his nephew Henry Fiske, my grandfather.

My wife's g. grandmother Hannah Lockwood married Richard Woolsey of Milton or Highlands, Ulster County, N.Y. in 1780. Her father was Richard Lockwood, soldier of the American Army in 1775 and granted land in Steuben County in the Military Tract. I never could connect him with the other Norwalk & Stamford families because the printed Lockwood Genealogy was so incomplete and because of Indian raids burning their family records in Ulster County, N.Y. So, my wife's Lockwood data is missing. However, since you requested the ancestry--here it is as I printed it in "Gildersleeves of Gildersleeve, Conn., 1914."

Cordially yours,

Willard Harvey Gildersleeve.

1. RICHARD GILDERSLEEVE, born 1801 in County Suffolk, England; died 1871 in Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y. Col. Banks' "Topographical and Historical Dictionary of English Emigrants" ventures to state that he was from Hildesburgh. I have records of several families there in 1585 and 1616. My biography of him covers pages 12 to 133 in "Gildersleeve Pioneers", a noted Puritan settler of Waterbury, 1636; Glastonbury, 1640; New Haven, 1639; Stamford, 1641--all in Connecticut--then Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., 1644-1681--magistrate, etc. Wife aged 75 in 1677 as witness in Indian deal, but her name unknown.

Children: Richard 2nd, Elizabeth wife of Wm. Lawrence, Anna wife of John Smith, Nan and Samuel all of Hempstead.

2. RICHARD 2nd, born 1626 in County Suffolk; died 1691 in Hempstead, L.I.; town clerk, constable, surveyor, Presbyterian. His biography pages 135-182 in "Gildersleeve Pioneers." He m. 1654 Dorcas Williams (1634-1704), daughter of Miles and Ann.

Children: Richard 3rd, Thomas, Elizabeth and Dorcas wife of Thomas Lester of Hempstead.

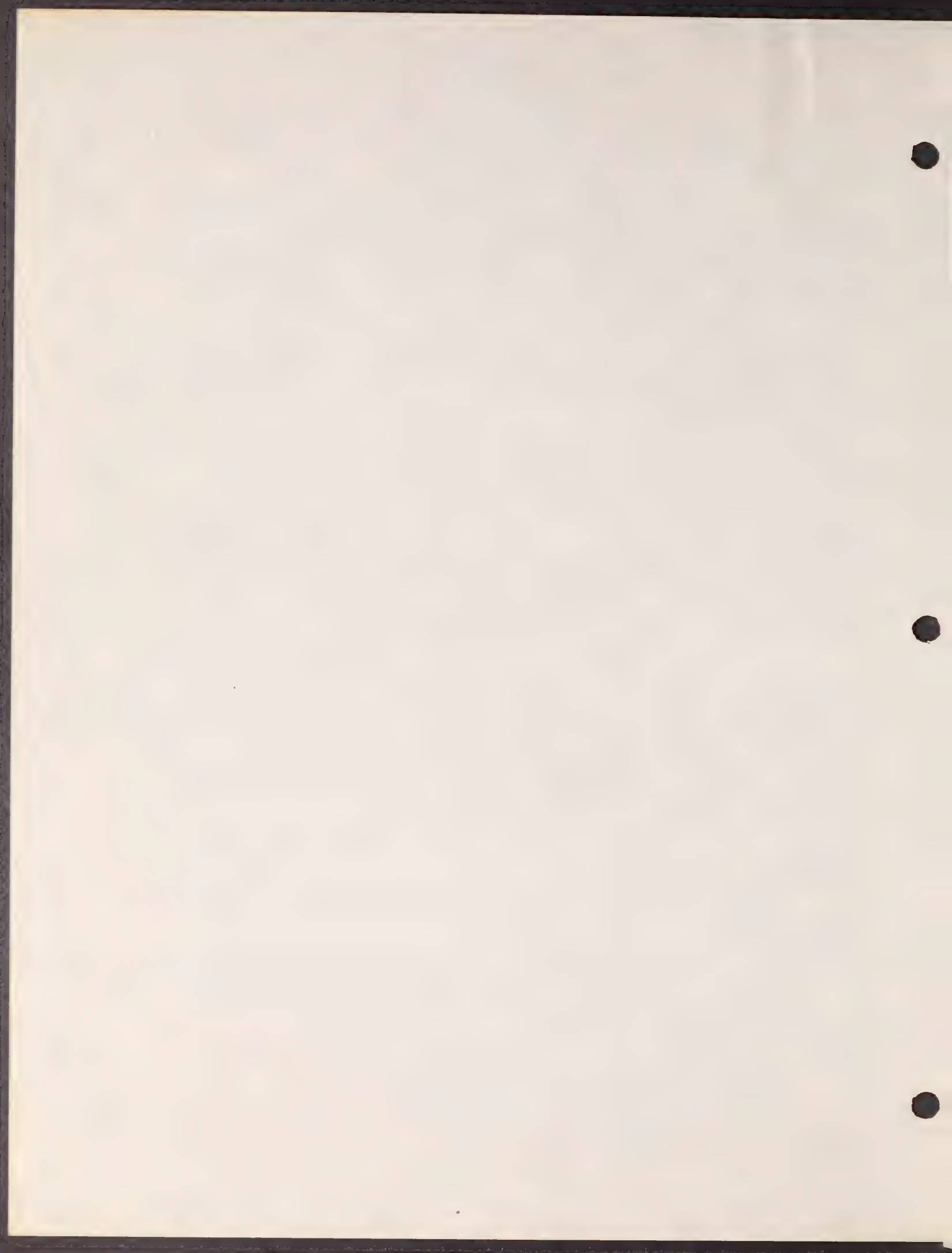
3. RICHARD 3rd, born 1655 in Newtown, Long Island, N.Y.; died 1717 in Northport, Long Island, N.Y. He m. 1677-8 Experience Allison born Braintree, Mass., 2 Aug., 1657, d. 1689, daughter of Richard and Thomasina. He was planter and Presbyterian. Biography in Gildersleeve Pioneers, p. 183-206.

Children: Manasseh and Thomas.

4. ISAAC GILDERSLEEVE, born 1680 at Hempstead, L.I., died 1747; Northport, L.I.

Wife unknown. Militia 1715; witness 1733; town trustee 1739 & 1740. Sold some of his father's land in 1717 and 1718. Planter and Presbyterian.

Children: Bridget wife of Henry Scudder; Mary wife of Moses Vail; Elizabeth wife of Edward Armstrong; Experience wife of John Bailey; Benjamin; Philip; Obadiah; Richard.



Gildersleeve Family.

2

5. OBADIAH GILDERSLEEVE, born 1727 in Northport, L.I.; died 1818 at Glastonbury, Conn.; m. 1750 Mary Dingo, born 1726 at Huntington, L.I.; died 1798 at Gildersleeve, Conn., daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Unichester). Obadian was a ship builder at Northport and Sag Harbor, L.I., and went as a refugee of 1776 to Glastonbury, Conn., where he settled his family and started a shipyard that was carried on by six generations until 1897 in Gildersleeve, Conn.

Children: Esther, Mary wife of Samuel Wilcox, Obadian Jr., Richard and Bailey.

6. PHILIP GILDERSLEEVE, born 1737 in Northport, L.I., died in Gildersleeve, Conn., in 1818, ship builder at Gildersleeve, Conn.; soldier in the revolution in 1776 and 1777; fled from Sag Harbor, L.I. in 1774; ship builder in Glastonbury, now Gildersleeve, Conn., opposite Middletown. Married 1759 Temperance Alsos, born 1739, died 1831, daughter of Captain James and Temperance (Irwin).

Children: Jeremiah, ship builder; Peter wife of Oliver Abbot, ship builder; Henry; Bathro, farmer; Sylvester, ship builder; and Cynthia wife of Oliver Lewis, ship builder.

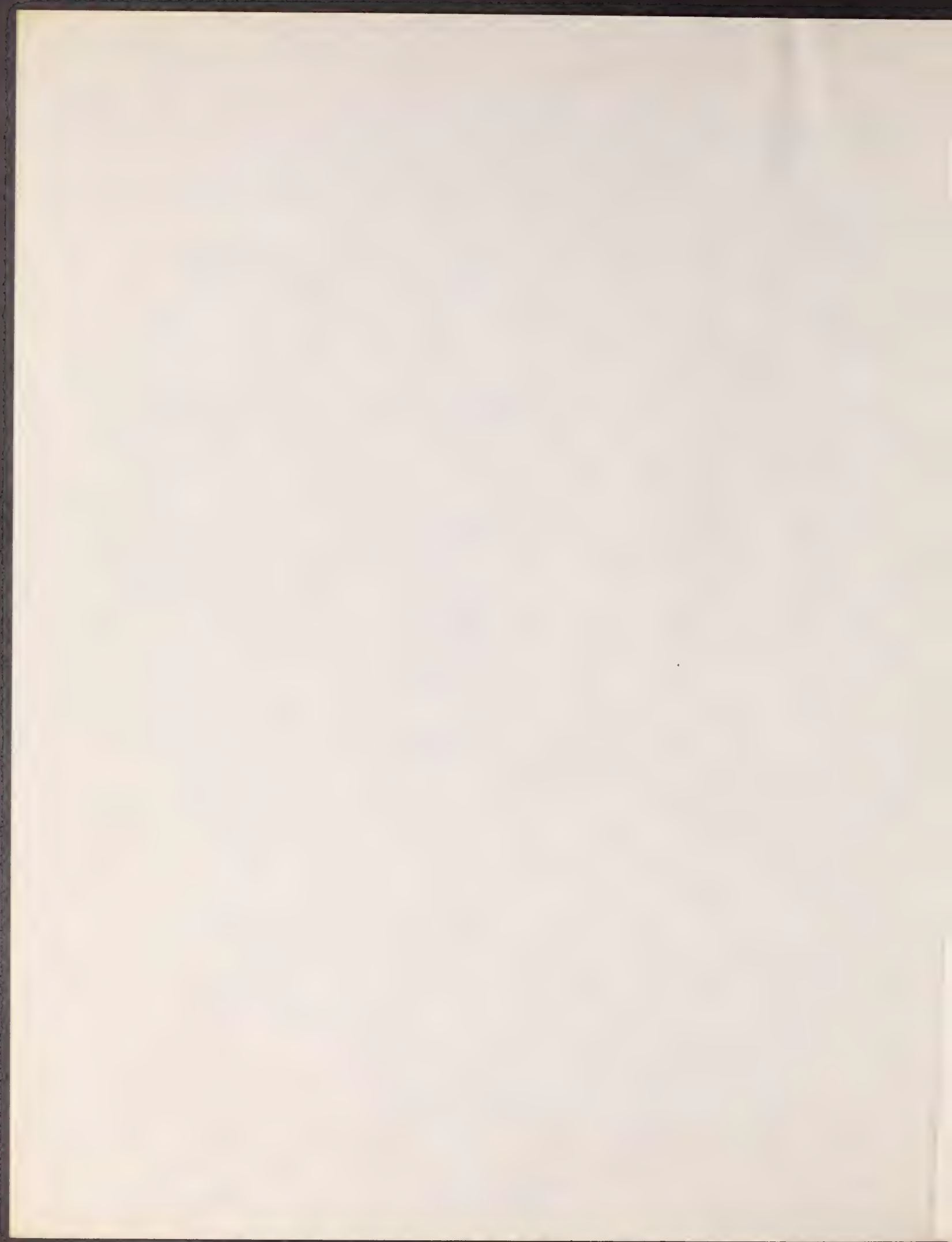
7. MARY GILDERSLEEVE, born Gildersleeve, Conn., then Glastonbury, 3 Nov., 1763; died in Kingston, Ont. 1 Oct., 1841, married there 21 Jan., 1801, Sarah Finkle, born 12 Oct., 1801, died 17 Nov., 1843, daughter of Henry & Elizabeth (Bleeker). He left Gildersleeve, Conn., in 1818.

Children: Overton Smith, Lucette Anne Maria, Henry Russell, Alfred Anker, Charles Fuller, Sarah Minerva wife of J. G. Macdonald, James Philip, and Emily Catherine wife of Rev. S. A. Kirkpatrick.

8. CHARLES FULLER GILDERSLEEVE, 1811-1897, had one son, Henry, b. 1844; d. 1903. No issue.

9. JAMES FULLER GILDERSLEEVE, 1844-1903, city surveyor at Kingston, has one daughter, Helen E. of Kingston, and a son Arthur Macdonald, born 1884, of Denver, Colo.

There are still three families of Gildersleeves in Gildersleeve, Conn.



THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

That Flied Up and Down the Bay of Quinte.

An Interesting Story Told by Mr. Noxon, of Avoca, N.Y., in the Picton "Gazette."

Telling About the Cryslers and Some of the Episodes Encountered.

The first steamboat that ever stirred the waters of the Bay of Quinte was the Charlotte, at first called the Princess Charlotte. This little steamer was built at Collins Bay, some miles this side of Kingston, in 1816, by a young man, Henry Gildersleeve, who had quite recently come from the States. The people of Kingston encouraged him in his undertaking, the express object of which was the navigation of the bay, and the opening up of a Prince Edward route. At Collins Bay there was a public house known far and wide as the Widow Finkle's Tavern. After the death of Mr. Finkle she kept the house with great popularity and it was at this place that Gildersleeve and his men boarded while building the vessel.

The next year, on the 18th of June, 1817, this rather unpretentious little steamer made her first trip from Kingston to the Carrying-Place, head of the bay, making some half-dozen stops, viz.: Bath, Fredericksburgh, Hollowell Bridge (now Picton), Culbertson's (now Deseronto), Cronk's Wharf, Meyers' Creek (now Belleville), Trent (now Trenton), and Wilkins Dock, Carrying Place. The Charlotte was a perfect success and in seven years earned enough money to build a new edition, the Sir James Kempt, named after a new governor-general.

The Kempt was built by stockholders, Gildersleeve having the controlling interest. It was a still greater success, for several years paying forty-five per cent on the investment. In the meantime three or four steamers competed for the Bay profits, namely, the Prince of Wales, the Brockville, the Kingston and others. All this was previous to 1841.

Some will probably remember the Cryslers, who were once as well known on the Bay of Quinte as honest, genial amusing captains. They were all nephews of this Henry Gildersleeve, and thereby hangs a tale which centres about the Widow Finkle's Tavern. The widow had, I believe, four daughters, intelligent and fine-looking. By the time the Charlotte was built Gildersleeve and the eldest daughter were married, a match in every way suitable, for the Finkles were a clever family-- and soon after the youngest daughter, Mary, married John Crysler, a merchant and lumberman of much wealth, a member of the Upper Canada parliament. It is quite discoverable that Gildersleeve obtained his wife by building his steamboat when he did, and Crysler obtained his by an act of kindness and courtesy in letting a seventeen-year-old girl ride in his cutter. At the period in which his history opens he was just sixty years old, but none would suspect him of being a day over forty. He was well educated, intelligent, extremely social, and a seeming favorite with all. Another fact concerning the well-preserved Mr. Crysler is, that the year previous he had buried his second wife. The last day of November in that year, the snow was already a foot in depth and the sleighing good when Mr. Crysler with his horse and cutter started for Little York (now Toronto) to attend parliament, and as was his custom stayed over night at the Widow Finkle's tavern, where he was ever an attractive and welcome guest.

That evening Mrs. Finkle talked a great deal about a daughter she had living in Little York, and the youngest daughter put in a plea that Mr. Crysler should take her with him to make her long contemplated visit to her sister. As the weather was fair and the sleighing good, the arrangement was soon made and they started off next morning with the mother's best wishes. What the conversation might have been on the journey between the young girl and the experienced law and love maker would perhaps be of little moment had they not mutually agreed to get married as



The Firsy Steamboat.

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soon as parliament closed. She, of course, stayed with her sister until that time, when the marriage took place as agreed. So on the 20th of February following, the sleighing being good they drove up to the old familiar homestead, Finkle's tavern, Collins Bay, and the mother so blessed to have her young handsome daughter back again, thanked the old gentleman a thousand times for his kindness. That evening the unconscious mother and her son-in-law talked a long time about the gay times at Little York; the governor's great dinner to which her daughter, through the kindness of Mr. Crysler, obtained an invitation. Everything went on very pleasantly to the widow at least, but Mr. Crysler had yet to reveal to her his new relationship, but how was it to be done. Finally he drew from his pocket a paper on the back of which was a printed marriage certificate, and handed it to Mrs. Finkle. The contents were certainly astonishing, but her surprise soon ~~then~~ turned to laughter in which all joined.

Mr. Crysler encountered a little difficulty in the matter which came near proving a serious affair.

Some time previous to Mary's going to Little York, she had encouraged a suitor, a young Mr. Ham of a family well and largely known and occupying a high social position. The young man had once boasted that he would be brother-in-law to the rich Captain Gildersleeve. But Mary declared that there was nothing binding. However, when Mrs. Finkle made a large second day wedding for her daughter and asked many friends far and near, young Ham lost his temper and declared vengeance against Crysler. When evening came and the company assembled, Ham was so enraged that he took his gun and walker over to the tavern to shoot his rival. He went within a certain distance and looking in the window saw Crysler sitting on the opposite side of the room, leaning in his chair against the wall. He immediately took aim, fired and fled, but fortunately just missed his mark, striking the wall instead of his rival. Crysler intuitively knowing his enemy to be Ham, sprang out of the door bareheaded, saw the retreating figure and gave chase, overhauled and tripped his antagonist, thus pitching him headlong on his face in the snow and before he could recover his footing sprang upon him and held him firmly down. On recovering his breath he told Ham that if he would promise, upon his honor, to not molest him in future and to mind his business, he would let him up, otherwise he would tie his hands to his neck and take him a prisoner to the house. Ham begged for mercy and was only too willing to accede to anything his well-known and honorable rival might determine.

Crysler and Mary had six sons and several daughters. The boys all had employment under their uncle, Gildersleeve, and were respected in their public capacity as captains or otherwise, and so ends a true story.

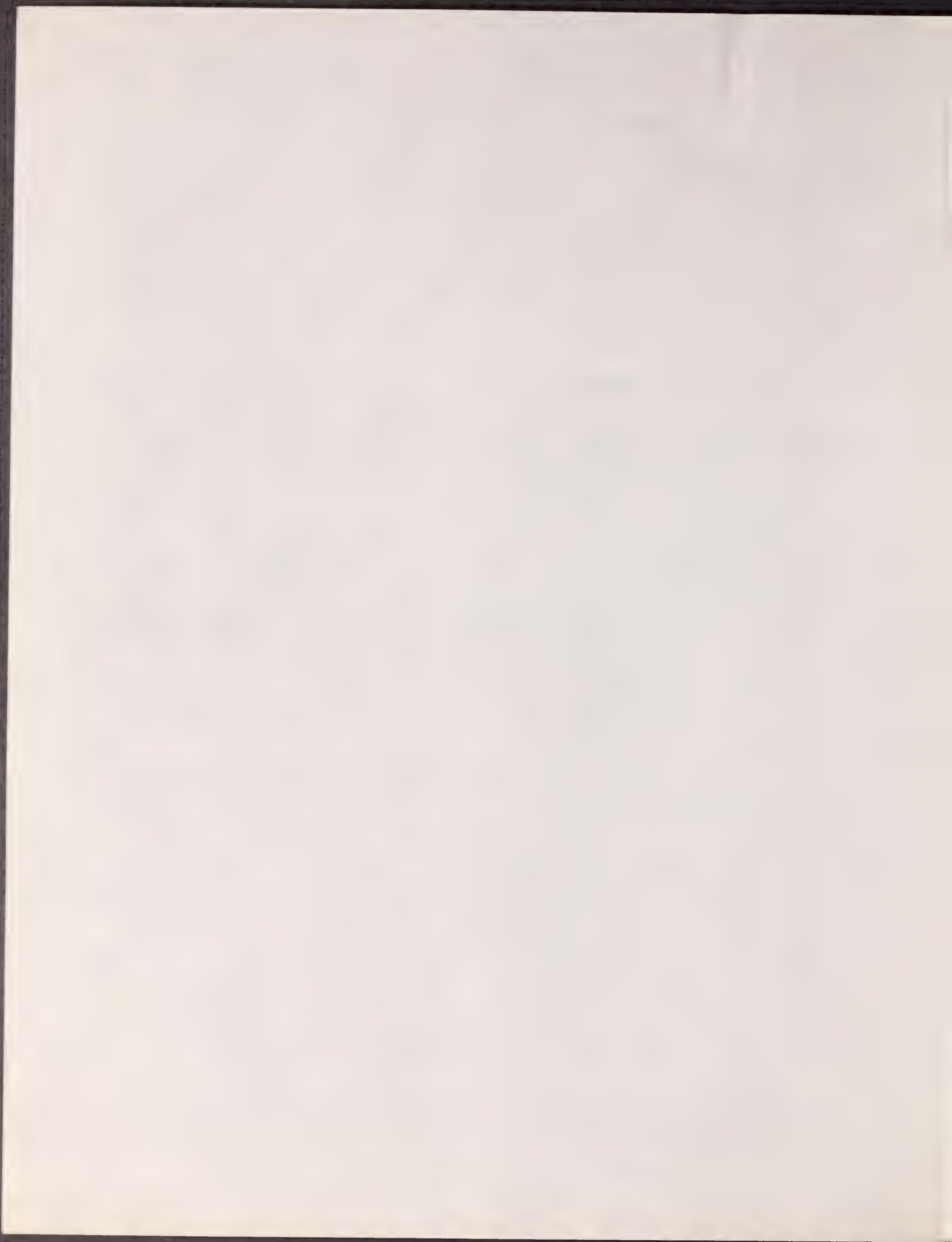


Finkle.

Orderly Book of Lieut. Henry Simmons, of Jessup's
Loyal Rangers, 1777-1783.

Note: This book, in the handwriting of Lieut. Simmons, is in the Archives of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society, Napanee, Ontario. This officer, as will be seen, led a party of twenty seven men to join General Burgoyne in August, 1777. Lieut. Simmons was the senior ranking officer of the party of soldier-loyalists who settled Ernesttown Township in 1784. It will be noted that his spelling is at variance with that ordinarily used. The truth is that Lieut. Simmons, as was most of his party, was a German from a German community where all spoke the language. On page 71 of this book Lieut. Simmons narrates his experiences from the day he left his home until well after his arrival in Canada. This I shall give in his characteristic style, and follow it with an interpretation.

"The Sixteenth Day of agust 1777 I Left my hous at Claverack and Sat out with a Campiny of Seven and twenty Men and officers to go to Gennoral Burguins arney Which Was at that time at fort Miller and Arifet at the Batten Kill in the flyeing arme the 27th of agut and Was musteret that Same Day and Joint Lt. Co. Je Saups Corps till further ourder and there We Lay till the 1st of Sept the 29th Christ-yan havver and Pardlomees Hess Went home to gitt more men the 8th of Sept We gat arms for 12 men and thath night we was Alarmet as if the Enmy Was a Coming But it Was a fals Larm the Next nighth we Lay on our Arms on the Est of the Barracks the 10th we gat armes for 9 men more the 13th we Movet town As fare as Shullers uper Sawmill and there We lay till the 16th and that Day we went to Von fechteis and ther we lay one Day and the 18th We went to Leut Sowts hous and there we lay till the 19th till som time in the night and then we went that night to John Doyleos and that Day our flying Arme and the Rebels had a Batle at free mans farne But our men Boit the Rebels to Keterit and Kilt Betwin 3 and 4 hundaert of the Enmy and we had about two hundret Deat and Wountet the 12th of Sept Christyan Haver and Hess Came in agin and Brought 18th men with them and a Commetee man pressoner and so we Lay there till the 7th Day of oodr thy hat and other Batle West of fremens and our arme Retreteat that next Day Back to John Daylors on the hill and that Day thy Engaget with Canons But how manny was killet of eithere Sit I can not Say and the 8th we wend in the night as fare as Vnfechtes and the 9th in the night to Saratogo there we Lay that night the 10th Went Bak agin about a mile Som of the Vallutiers and gardet up the Batowes to the fish Kill at Schullers and the Sam Day we wend as fare as arche mcelas to Cover the Artificers for to mack Briges and there we lay two Days the 12th we wend Back agin to flying arme which lay on the hill north of the fish Kill and there we lay until the 17th and that Day we layt town our arms by Capitulations and in the Convenon It was agreeet that the Volanteer Saillors artylicirs Batone men must go to Canada and So we Croset the Rever that Day and wend as fare as Bathen Kill the 18th to one Johnson and the 20th to fort Gorge and we lay there till the 22th about one a klok and then wend as fare as the three mile point and there we lay thed night and the 23th we Came on Dimon Illand and took a Butiacker and Came that Day to the nine mile Illand thence the 24 within five mil of Sabath day pind and the 25th to Diante rogo and there we lay till the 26th the Sun about one hour hight and there we gat a batone And wend that a boud 8 mille the Wind in the North and there we lay Still the 27th & 28th in the woods and a Stormm from the north With Snow & a little Rain the 29th we wend as fare as one Mcelens there we came about noon the wind Stle in the north and it Rainth that afternoon and the next nighth the next Day the Wind Came to the South and wend from thence the 29th as fare as Split Rock there we lay wind Bound from the 30 & 31th the 1th Day of Ocdower the wind Came a boud to the South and that Day we Saliat as fare as the East Poind of mon comberlands pay



FINKLE

Simmons Orderly Book.

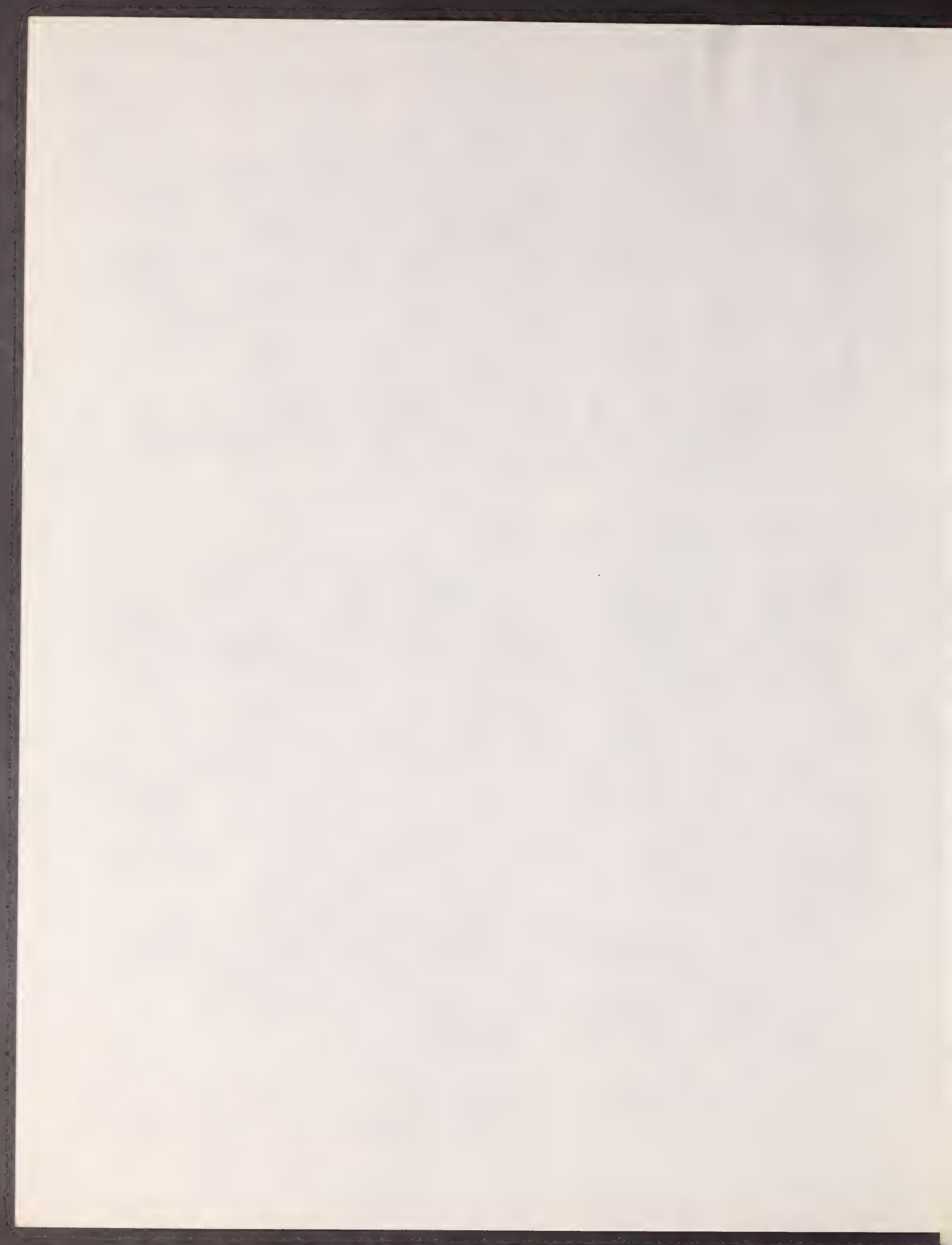
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the 2th from thence five mile to the north of point to faire the 3th about noon We arift at Saint Johns and there We lay that night in the woods and 4 We wend about nine milles there we layed with Som french men the 5th we wend within a boud 1 mile of Labarens' the 6th we wend to Lang gale and we Caute not git overe the Revere we was appleghtet to Stay there that night the 7th we got over and that night we was billetet in the west Supbub of Montreal the 8th we wend up to Lachenne there we stayt that night the 9th we was billetet in St SuSue the 23th of Novemr We Drowe half Mounting for the Men St Sous December 29th 1777 John Stopilbin Did and their we Staid till the 26th of May 1778 and then We Set out for Quebeck we Marcht as for as Montrial Staid thare un tel the 29th Day then Crossed the Rever St Larence to Long gale Church Staid thare one Day and two Nights then the 31 Day of June wee Marcht Down to Screll and Retournd back one mill that Night Staid thare And the next morning wee marcht up two mill--further and Crossd the Revere to Barkee Staid thare that Night and the 3 Day Wee whent in bottoms and Road Down over Leak St. franses to St Anns wee Staid thare that Night and the 6 Day Wee marcht to pont oShambo and the 7 Day wee Marcht to Carruse fery Staid thare that night and the Next Day and Night and the 9 day

Translation

On the 16th day of August 1777 I left my house at Claverack and set out with a Company of 27 men and officers to go to General Burgoyne's army which was at that time at Fort Miller. We arrived at the Batten Kill, joined the Flying Army (a lightly equipped force which preceded the main army) on the 27th of August. We were mustered that same day and joined Lt.-Col. Jessup's Corps (King's Loyal Americans) until further orders. We lay here until Sept. 1st. On the 29th (August) (Lieut.) Christian Haver and Bartholomew Hess returned home (Claverack) to get more men. On the 8th Sept. we received arms for 12 men. That night there was a false alarm, so the next night we stood at arms on the east side of the barracks. On the 10th (Sept.) we received arms for 9 men more. The 13th we moved down to Schuyler's upper sawmill and remained there until the 16th. That day we moved to von Fechten's house and lay there the next day. On the 18th we went ahead to Lieut. Sword's house and lay there until the 19th. During that night we went to John Doyle's and that day our Flying Army and the Rebels met in battle at Freeman's Farm. Our men beat the Rebels and forced them to retreat, killing between three and four hundred (and wounding). We had about two hundred dead and wounded. On Sept. 22 Christian Haver and Hess returned with 18 men and a Committee man (rebel) prisoner. We stayed in position until the 7th of October when they had another battle west of Freeman's Farm. Our army retreated the next day back to John Doyle's, on the hill, and that day they engaged with cannons. On the 8th we retreated as far as von Fechten's and on the 9th, in the night, we went back to Saratoga. Here we lay that night and on the 10th went back a mile as volunteers and formed a guard for the batteaus to Fish Kill at Schuylers. The same day we continued as far as Archibald McNeil's to cover the artificers who were building bridges (across the Hudson River), and we remained there 2 days. On the 12th we returned to the Flying Army which lay of the hill north of the Fish Kill, and there we lay until the 17th. That day Burgoyne surrendered and we lay down our arms. By the Convention it was agreed that volunteers, sailors and artificers, as well as batteau men, must go to Canada.

So we crossed the river that day and wend as far as Batten Kill. On the 18th we went as far as Johnson's and on the 20th arrived at Fort George. Here we lay until the 22nd (October) when about one P.M. we went as far as Three Mile Point. We remained here that night and on the 23rd went on to Diamond Island (likely Dome Island), where



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Simmons Orderly Book.

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we took a butiacker and went to Nine Mile Island. On the 24th we went to within five miles of Sabbath Day Point. On the 25th we arrived at Ticonderoga, where we lay until the 26th. When the sun was about an hour high we set out by batteau and went about 5 miles. The wind came into the north and we remained still in the woods on the 27th and 28th during a storm from the north with snow and a little rain. On the 29th we went as far as one Mclellans where we arrived about noon with the wind still in the north. It rained that afternoon and the next night. The day after the wind came around to the south and we went from thence on the 29th as far as Split Rock. There we lay windbound the 30th and 31st. On the 1st of November the wind came about to the south and that day we sailed as far as East Point of Cumberland's Bay; on the 2nd from thence five miles to the north of Point Au Fer; and on the 3rd about noon we arrived at St. John's (Quebec). There we lay that night in the woods and on the 4th went about nine miles where we lay with some Frenchmen. On the 5th we went within about a mile of Labarens (Laprairie?). On the 6th we went to Longueuil (opposite Montreal) and we could not get over the river and were obliged to stay there that night. We crossed on the 7th and that night were billeted in the west suburb of Montreal. On the 8th we went up to Lachine, where we stayed the night. On the 9th we were billeted in St Suse (not known). On the 23rd of November we drew half rations(?) for the men. While at St Suse on December 29th, 1777, John Stopilbin died. We remained here until 23th May, 1778, when we set out for Quebec. We marched as far as Montreal, where we stayed until the 29th when we crossed the river St Lawrence to Longueuil Church. We stayed there one day and two nights, then on the 31st we came to Varennes, where we stayed that night. On the 1st of June we marched down to Sorel and returned back one mile and remained that night. The next morning we marched two miles further and crossed the river to St Bartholomew, where we stayed the night. On the 3rd we went by batteau down over Lake St Pierre to Ste Angele, where we stayed the night, and the next day we crossed to Three Rivers. On the 5th we marched to (Ste Anne de la Perade) and stayed the night. On the 6th we marched to Deschambault, and on the 7th day we marched to Cap Rouge Ferry. We stayed there that night and the next day and night, and on the 9th we (arrived in Quebec).

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October 3rd I did arrive in Canada with (the following)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John Simon, sergt. | 15. Fridrich Becker |
| 2. Gord Rous (George House) | 16. Fitter Bisselstein |
| 3. Wil Sol (William Soles) | 17. John Bisselstein |
| 4. Henry Finckel | 18. Jean Meikel |
| 5. Baller Simon | 19. Fitter Hagetorn |
| 6. Henry Anderson | 20. Vallondin Herman |
| 7. Jacob Bonistiel | 21. David Hofman |
| 8. Andras Miller | 22. Jost Hofman |
| 9. Pitter Stiever (Peter Stover) | 23. Philip Bonistiel |
| 10. Aber'm Reyfeberger | 24. John Bork |
| 11. Jacob Hes | 25. John Schertz |
| 12. Conrath Rosman | 26. Matis Runa |
| 13. Nickles Hofman | 27. John Lieb |
| 14. Aber'm Scott | |



FINKLE.

The Finkle Family in the Loyalist Migration

read by H. C. Burleigh

at a meeting of the Bath Historical Society,
Nov. 11, 1937

To-night you will hear three papers dealing with the Finkle Family and its activities in the early history of Bath. This is expected to be the first in a series which will deal with the pioneer families of Ernesttown, and we hope to make these papers a matter of interest to all.

Before I proceed further I feel constrained to correct a popular fallacy held by a great many people. Many times we have heard, or have read, that the United Empire Loyalists came to Sorel, Quebec, from New York, wintered there, and the next Spring made their way up the St. Lawrence River and settled in Adolphustown and Kingston. That is true, as far as it goes. But this group, approximately 500 persons, is only 8% of all the Loyalists who had fled to what is now Quebec and Ontario, and only 20% of those who settled along the Bay of Quinte. This leaves us to ask who the remaining 80% were. This large group was composed of men, and their families, who had joined the Royal Standard in Northern New York, Vermont and New Hampshire early in the war, and had been forced to flee to Quebec Province for safety and to continue the war. From this latter group came the first settlers of our Township and the founders of our village.

If we wish to know more of this hardy band of pioneers, we must begin with a scrutiny of conditions in Northern New York and Vermont at the close of the war for the Conquest of Canada in 1763. Prior to that time two peoples lived in this part of North America--the French in Canada, along the St. Lawrence River, and the English in the American Colonies along the seacoast from Maine to Georgia. Between them there was a large unpopulated area, stretching from Nova Scotia to the Far West, in which there were no attempts at settlement for fear of raids by either party or by the Indians--a veritable no-man's land. The northern limit of English colonization was Albany and the Mohawk River. The trading posts at Albany and at intervals along the Mohawk were considered the outposts of civilization.

But the Conquest of Canada removed all threats, and this large 'no-man's' land was opened to colonization. The influx of settlers, beginning shortly after the Peace in 1763, was still flowing strongly when the Revolutionary War broke out in 1775. These settlers were comprised, largely, of younger sons of families already established in the older communities of New England and New York, with a smattering of recent emigrants from the British Isles, Holland and Germany.

Except for small grants to discharged soldiers, the greater part of this virgin land was granted in accordance with European standards. By this I mean that a favored few received huge tracts of virgin, which they leased or sold to prospective settlers. Sir John Johnson owned approximately one million acres along the Mohawk River. The Jessup brothers, who commanded the regiment which settled Ernesttown Township after the Revolution, received five hundred thousand acres. In some cases several men banded together to obtain a grant. This they divided amongst themselves in accordance with the amount of money they had to invest. These shares they settled themselves or leased to prospective settlers. The lands surrounding strategic areas was divided into small lots and apportioned out to discharged soldiers in a manner similar to that ~~xxxx~~ used in Ontario a generation later.

These lands were leased in various ways. The price per acre and the terms were favorable to the lessee and were so worded as to give a sense of security and per-



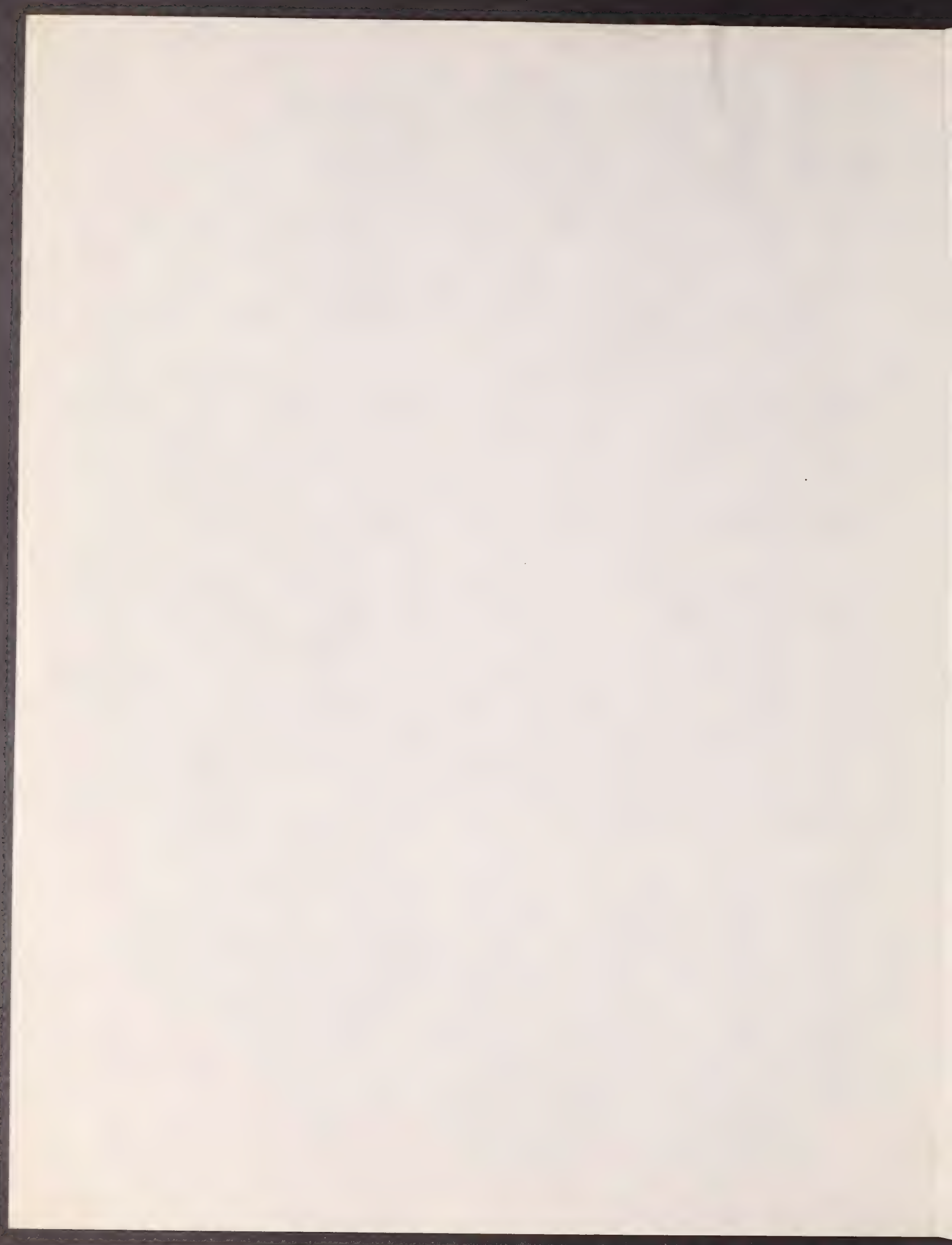
manence. Some leases were granted 'forever,' provided the lessee paid a nominal rent and occupied and tilled the land. Others were for three lives—that of the lessee, his wife and his son. This guaranteed that the lessee could reap a share of any profits from his labors. Any improvements made by the lessee were considered to be his property, and could be sold by him when a lease terminated. This land system, so reminiscent of the Middle Ages in Europe, while it had the unpleasant features of seigniorial tenure, was a means of quickly opening up a new country. It saved the State a great deal of time and labor, and put the onus up to the individual. Whilst, at first sight, this type of land tenure smacked of favoritism, there occurred, over the years, a general levelling-of in the agricultural society. Thrifty tenants bought their lands, spendthrift favorites gradually sold their holdings, in order to keep up with the social standards of their class.

In the course of the settlement of this New World, and of New York in particular, there was a tendency for family groups and of nationalities to group themselves in certain areas. Sir John Johnson, living on the Mohawk River and its tributaries, settled his lands with Highland Scottish in the middle, separating settlements of Dutch on his eastern lands and Palatine Germans to the west. Rensselaer Manor, east of Albany, was settled by Dutch, to which was added Palatine Germans. To the north of the Manor, in Argyle Township, were Highlanders from the West of Scotland. Vermont was settled by English families from New England. North of Albany discharged soldiers on small holdings formed a protective covering for the rest of the colony.

The Revolution, which had been smouldering for several years, broke out in 1775. The discontent and rebellion was manifested chiefly in the older, well-established towns and cities. The new settlers further north were too busy carving homes in the virgin forests and too recently come from the 'Old Lands' to experience or show disloyalty. These latter undoubtedly felt that the Mother Country would make short work of the rebellion, and, as a result, they took no great active part in opposing the more rebellious areas. The rebels, on the other hand, were very active. Committees were formed, and companies of soldiers were organized. Soon Canada was invaded, and Loyalists were arrested and imprisoned before they could organize to protect themselves. There was naturally a great deal of bitterness, and the breach widened rapidly. The rebels, having obtained the advantage, pressed their opinions on the less ardent, pilfered, tarred and feathered, confiscated property and imprisoned every one who did not agree with them. In fact the Committee of Safety for Albany County enacted a law by which all persons whose names began with 'Mac' was to be arrested on sight as persons inimical to the welfare of the Congress of America.

Those who were loyal were, in many cases, forced to hide in the woods to avoid arrest. Others were forced to promise not to leave their farms for any reason. And some, under the influence of threats to life and property, were forced to sign an 'Association' by which they promised under oath to take no part against Congress. Many Loyalists made their escape to Canada and to New York and Boston, rather than participate in rebellious activities. Sir John Johnson and two hundred followers, to avoid arrest, escaped with but a few hours notice and made their way to Canada, following Indian trails through the wildest section of the Adirondack Mountains. This journey was begun in the late Spring of 1776, and the men, with insufficient provisions, were forced to subsist on roots, dead leaves and last year's berries. In the following November, the Jessup brothers with a hundred men escaped from Saratoga, avoided two parties bent on their capture, and, after travelling forty-seven miles through the bush, reached the British on Lake Champlain. A number of this party eventually became the first settlers in Ernesttown Township.

In the following year (1777) General Burgoyne entered northern New York with an



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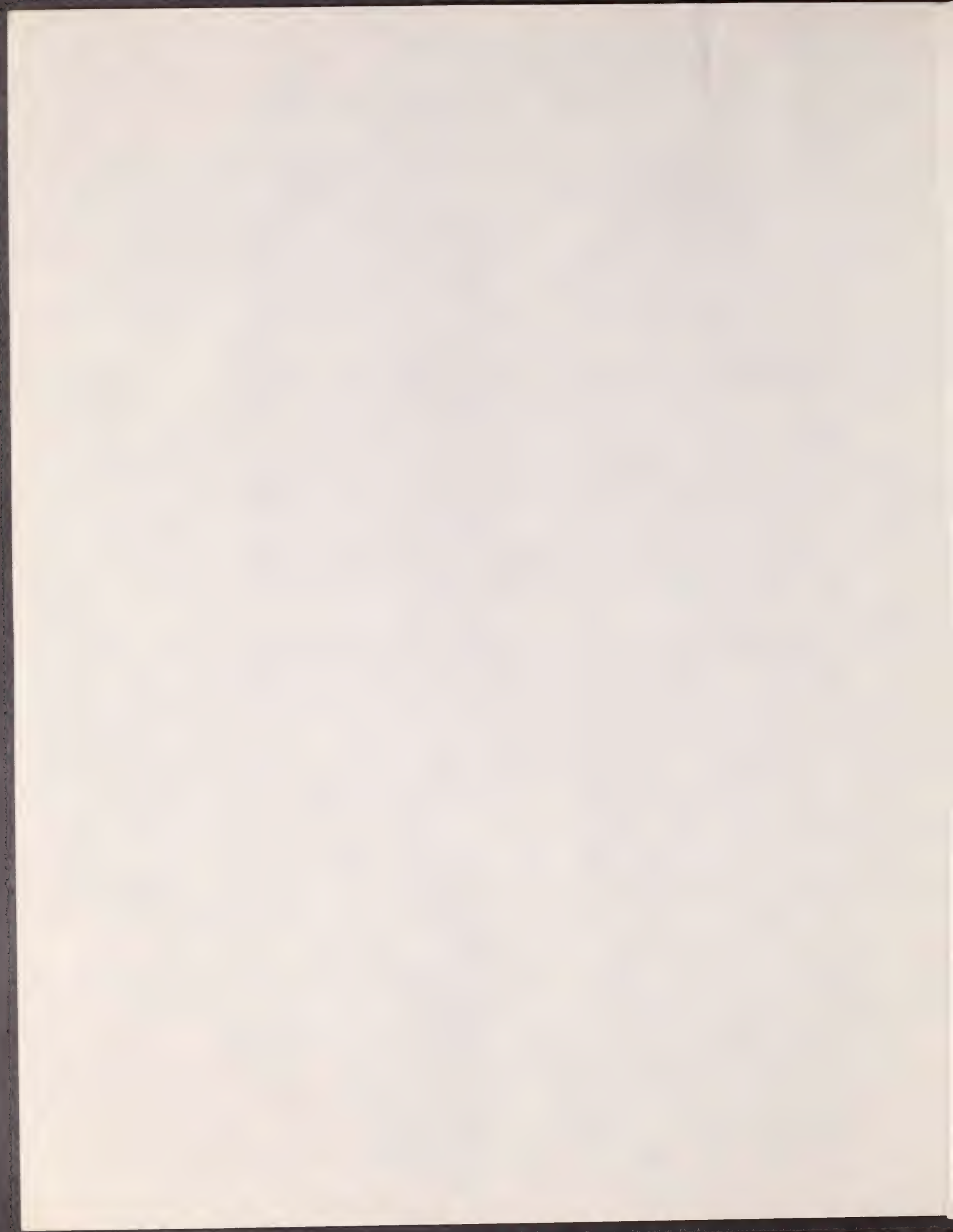
army, and the Loyalists from the surrounding districts flocked to his standard. These men were formed into Loyalist regiments and companies which served in his army at the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. After Burgoyne's capitulation, these unfortunate men were forced to retire to Canada, leaving their homes, farms and families at the mercy of the enemy. During the rest of the war, a period of seven years, they acted as garrisons of such outposts as the Blockhouses on the Yamaska and Richelieu Rivers and on Lake Champlain, Carleton Island, Ogdensburg, Oswego and Niagara, as well as being employed in the construction of military roads and buildings. Some of these regiments saw more active service in daring raids against their rebel brothers in the Mohawk Valley and along the upper reaches of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River.

As a result of their action in joining the British forces, their wives and families bore the brunt of retaliation by the Rebels. Farms and homes were confiscated and sold at auction, and the money derived therefrom became the property of the rebel authorities. Wives and families were turned from their homes and were forced to seek shelter with friends and relatives. Later in the war, a law was enacted which demanded that the wives must go to their husbands or to territory under British control. In many cases the Loyalist was imprisoned and his stock sold to pay for his keep. Many indignities were perpetrated--flogging, tarr-and-feathering, imprisonment in mines and even hanging became the rule in what might be classed as mob-rule. Gradually, however, families became congregated in Quebec, where each drew ration as if they were soldiers. All were subjected to barrack life in the midst of a foreign language. Smallpox, measles, whooping cough and other epidemic diseases attacked these unfortunate people in their crowded situation. Medical services were inadequate, and many died in exile.

By the time Peace was declared there was a distressed, destitute Loyalist population in Quebec Province of at least five thousand men, women and children. As has been noted, all were clothed, housed and fed at public expense. They had no home to which to go, and, unless something was done, must continue to look to the Governor for the necessities of life. But the Governor had realized at least two years prior to the Peace that the Government must find homes for these unfortunates, and steps were soon taken to settle them on ungranted lands in various parts of the new land. So well had this plan proceeded that by the summer following the Peace, most of the Loyalists were busily engaged in carving homes for themselves on lands granted to them. In the main these settlements were successful, and these hardy pioneers laid the groundwork of the thrifty, aggressive inhabitants of the Province of Ontario.

The great migration of the Summer of 1784 carried with it several members of the Finkle Family, destined for the Townships along the Bay of Quinte. The most prominent, Henry Finkle, became an outstanding member of the new community and the first settler on Lot six in the first Concession in the Township of Ernestown.

The history of the Finkle Family in America can be said to begin with the emigration of a Doctor George Finkle from Germany to America some time before 1720. A list of Palatine Germans who received subsistence in New York in 1712 reveals the name of Philip Finkel, a wife and three children. The Finkles of Ernestown may well have descended from this Philip Finkel. If such were the case, they were a part of the great Palatine Emigration, beginning in 1700 and continuing for more than fifty years. This emigration from the banks of the Rhine River in Western Germany had its origin in taxation, wars and oppression on the people of that region by Louis XIV of France who, having conquered the left bank of the Rhine, instituted such a wave of persecution that thousands, tired of the low standards of living caused by the , havoc of war and uncertainty of life in Europe, fled the country by way of Holland. Queen Anne of England offered these people a sanctuary in England and its colonies



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Supplied them with food and clothing and transported them by the thousands to the new Colonies in America. Once in America we find the Palatines settling in New York City, along the lower reaches of the Hudson River, on the banks of Schoharie Creek and on the upper Mohawk River.

The next record we have is of George, a son of the Doctor living in 1776 on Ranceller's Manor, across the Hudson River from Albany. It was from here that he and his three sons, George, John and Henry, eventually escaped to Ticonderoga, where they joined General Burgoyne in 1777, when he advanced against the rebellious colonies. The boys became soldiers in Jesse's King's Loyal Americans, while the father became attached to the same Regiment as a volunteer. After Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga, the Finkles, father and sons, escaped to Canada. As members of the army that surrendered at Saratoga, they were not to be employed again as soldiers during the remaining years of the war. Instead, their ex abilities were utilized in public works--canalbuilding, shipbuilding, etc. Later, however, it was discovered that the rebels were breaking similar agreements, and, as a result, Jesse reformed his corps, naming it The Loyal Hunters. The Finkles rejoined their old commander, and with this corps they became the first settlers in Armstrong Township, in 1784. Later two of the brothers--George, Jr., and John became settlers in Frederickburgh Township adjoining Amsterdam.

In 1789 George Finkle, Sr., entered a claim to the British Government for his losses during the Revolutionary War. The record of this claim is given below:

Claim of George Finkle, Sr., late of Albany County.

Claimant says:

He resided at the River de Cheyne in '81. That winter.

Is a native of America. Resided in Clapack (Claverack) Dist., Albany Co. Joined Burgoyne in '77. Continued with him until he was taken. Came to Canada. Served in Jesse's Corps as a Volunteer. Was with them until they were discharged.

Had a lease of 170 acres on Ranceller's Manor in Clapack District. Had a Lease of 800. Ranceller for 3 lives, his own, wife and 2 sons. Just before the Rebellion had given 25 for it. Had improved between 60 & 70 acres. Had built a Frame House. Value it at \$200 York. Ranceller has since sold it. He had 2 yoke of oxen, 1 yoke of steers, 50 hogs, 10 sheep, furniture, tools. All taken after he joined General Burgoyne by the Rebels.

Peter Meltime, Wits.:

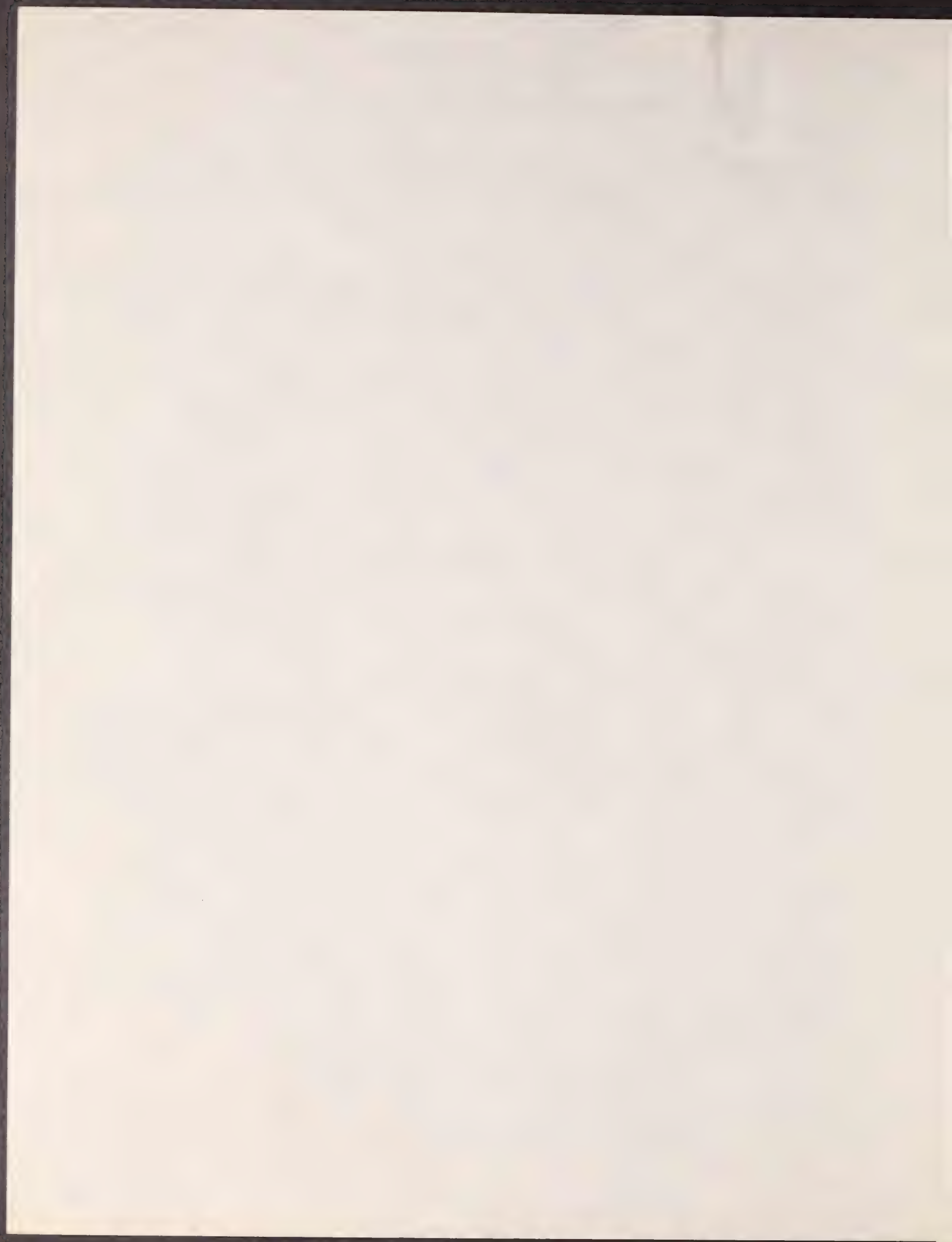
Knew Clint. He joined Gen. Burg. in '77. He left his stock upon his farm when he went away. The Rebels would have burned him if they could have caught him for raising men & swearing them in to the King's service. He was afterwards into Jesse's Corps.

Knew his place. It was Leased Land. A farm in general consisted of 120 acres on Ranceller's Manor. Remembers his living there long before the War. A good deal was clear, 50 acres; a large framed barn & framed house. The lease was for 3 lives. Value, the improvements at \$200 York. He had a considerable stock of horses & cattle. He left them on his place. They were taken after he joined Burg.

Thomas Van Dusen, Wits.:

Knew Clint. He was always a true Loyalist. He had a farm on Ranceller Manor. Thinks he had about 60 acres clear. Remembers him in possession some years before the war began. Improvements on Leases for lives not so valuable as on a Lease forever. There was a good barn & framed house. Values these improvements at \$200 York.

Thinks his stock must have been a dozen or fifteen cattle & 6 or 7 horses.



FINKLE.

The Finkle Family in the Loyalist Migration.

5

The Commissioners had added a marginal note that this man was close to 70 years at this time.

George Finkle, Sr., was a witness in the claim of Peter Aseltine, who, no doubt, came from the same community in Rensselaer's Manor.

The military papers of the British Forces in the Revolution show that George Finkle, Sr., joined Johnny's Loyal Americans on August 17, 1777. Langhorn's Parish register records the death of George Finkle in Fredericksburgh in 1795. This is, without doubt, George, Sr., then about 80 years of age.

Three sons of George, Sr., came to Canada at the same time as the father. George, the eldest son, was a soldier in Sir John Johnson's King's Royal Regiment of New York. He settled in Fredericksburgh at the end of the War. In 1788 he also entered a claim for loss of property. This claim is given herewith:

Claim of George Finkle, late of Albany.

Claimt. says:

He was at Catskill in '77.

Is a native of America. Lived at -----, near Albany. Joined in '77, served 4 or 5 years. He had some lands but having no title he made no claim. Had stock on this land.

8 horses, 8 cattle, 14 sheep, stencils, good furniture, cloathes.

The rebel rangers & rebel Commissioners took them in '77, just before Burg. defeat. Some were sold at vendue.

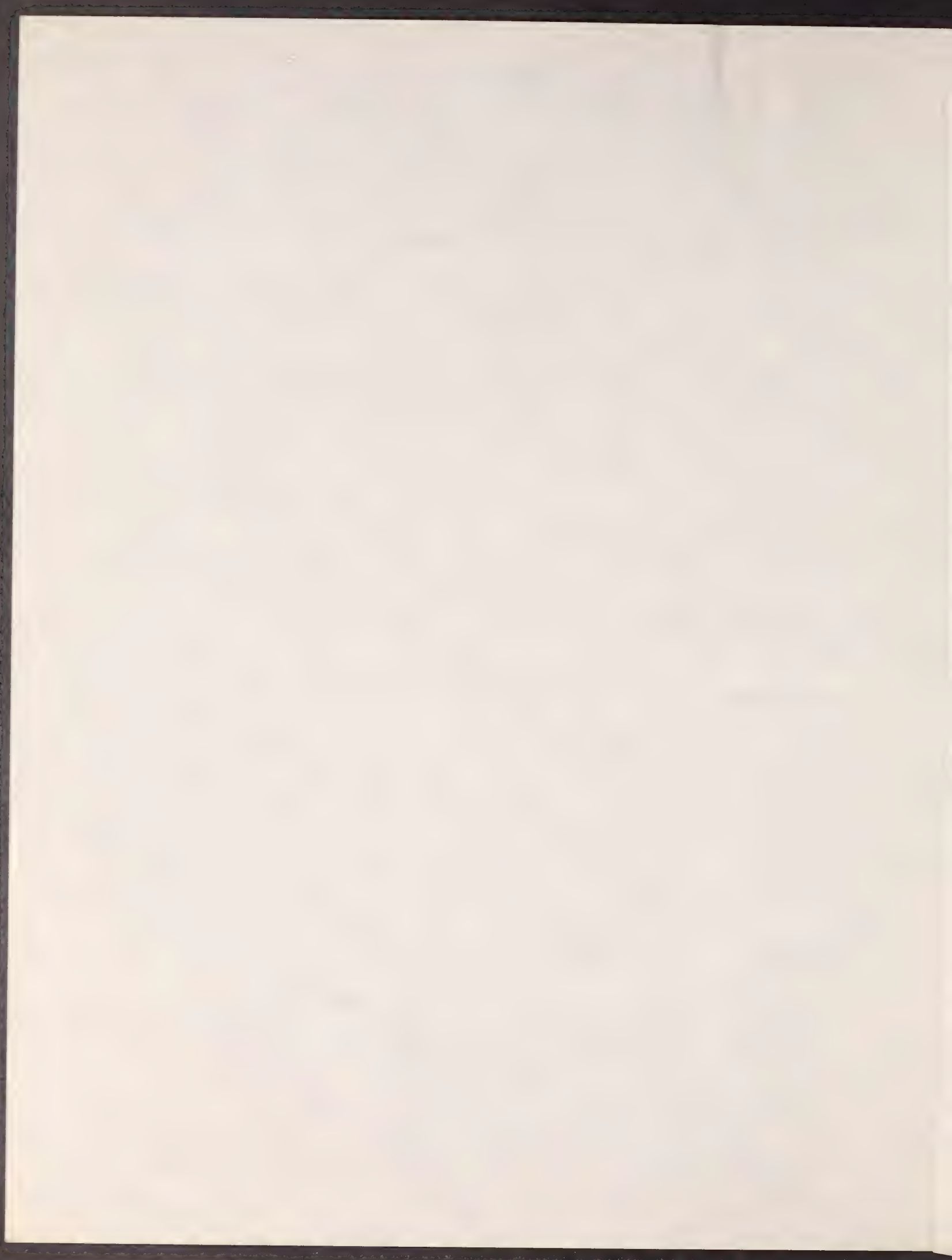
Hercules Conkright, Wits.:

Claimt. had some lands at Puchtain Kill. He had horses & cattle, 8 cattle, 5 horses, sheep, a good stock. Lived well.

This George Finkle gave his affidavit in support of the claim of Conrad Van Busen. A list of the first settlers in Fredericksburgh shows him in possession of a lot in one of the back concessions. He had two sons, John and Jacob, both residents of Fredericksburgh. The Langhorn records show that John in 1788 married Maria Sharp. They had four children baptised in the same township, George in 1793, Gilbert in 1791, Linn in 1804, and Elizabeth in 1812. The name of the second son, Gilbert, would indicate that Maria was a daughter of Lieut. Gilbert Sharp who came from Kinderhook, New York State, not a great distance from the Finkle home. The second son, Jacob, married in 1804 Susanna Anderson. They had three known children--Margaret baptised in 1804, John in 1807, and Henry in 1808. Langhorn's Parish register for Fredericksburgh mentions three women who were doubtless sisters. They were Elizabeth who married Jacob Berger on April 18, 1791, Katreen who married Jacobus Sharp in 1801, and Anna or Hannah who witnessed the marriages of the first two.

There is no mention of the second son, John. There is, however, a family of Finkles who settled in the Belleville area at about the same time. Even now there are descendants living in that region. Doubtless someone may some day supply the many details that are lacking in this short sketch of the Finkle Family.

The third son, Henry, was too young to own property and stock in the American colonies, but not too young to take arms under the Royal Standard. Military records show that he was 17 years of age when he entered Jessup's King's Rangers under Gen. Burgoyne in 1777, and that he escaped to Canada after the Capitulation at Saratoga. Records show that he was a corporal before the end of that campaign.



FINKLE.

The Finkle Family in the Loyalist Migration.

6

Early in the following year Corporal Henry Finkle was attached to the Engineers' Department, where he received an excellent training which was to be of great value to him after the Peace.. When the Peace was signed and the Loyalists were settled in Upper Canada, he came to Arnetstown with other members of his regiment and became one of our outstanding settlers. In the first Muster Roll of the settlers in Arnetstown he is shown as being a corporal and unmarried, and as being at Cataract on that particular date. Henry eventually settled at what is still known as Finkle's Point. Here he built the first tavern west of Kingston, and it was here several years after his death that the first steamboat on the Great Lakes was launched. Three generations of his descendants occupied the old farm, and with the death of Roland Finkle the name disappeared from this immediate community. A very excellent genealogy of the family of Henry Finkle, U.S., was prepared some years ago by Mr. A. C. Spinkberry, of Washington, D.C.

Such is the scanty information regarding the origin of the Finkle Family. There is no doubt but that there are other records in existence which could fill in the many discrepancies. No doubt, also, there are descendants of these men who could add further information. This paper, however, is a nucleus to which, from time to time, such more may be added, and it is hoped that this Society will exert itself in collecting further records of this the most prominent family in the founding of the Village of Bath.



FINKLE FAMILY.

Finkle

GENERAL DIRECTORY for the CITY of KINGSTON
and
GAZETTEER of the counties of LENNOX and ADDINGTON and KINGSTON.
1865.

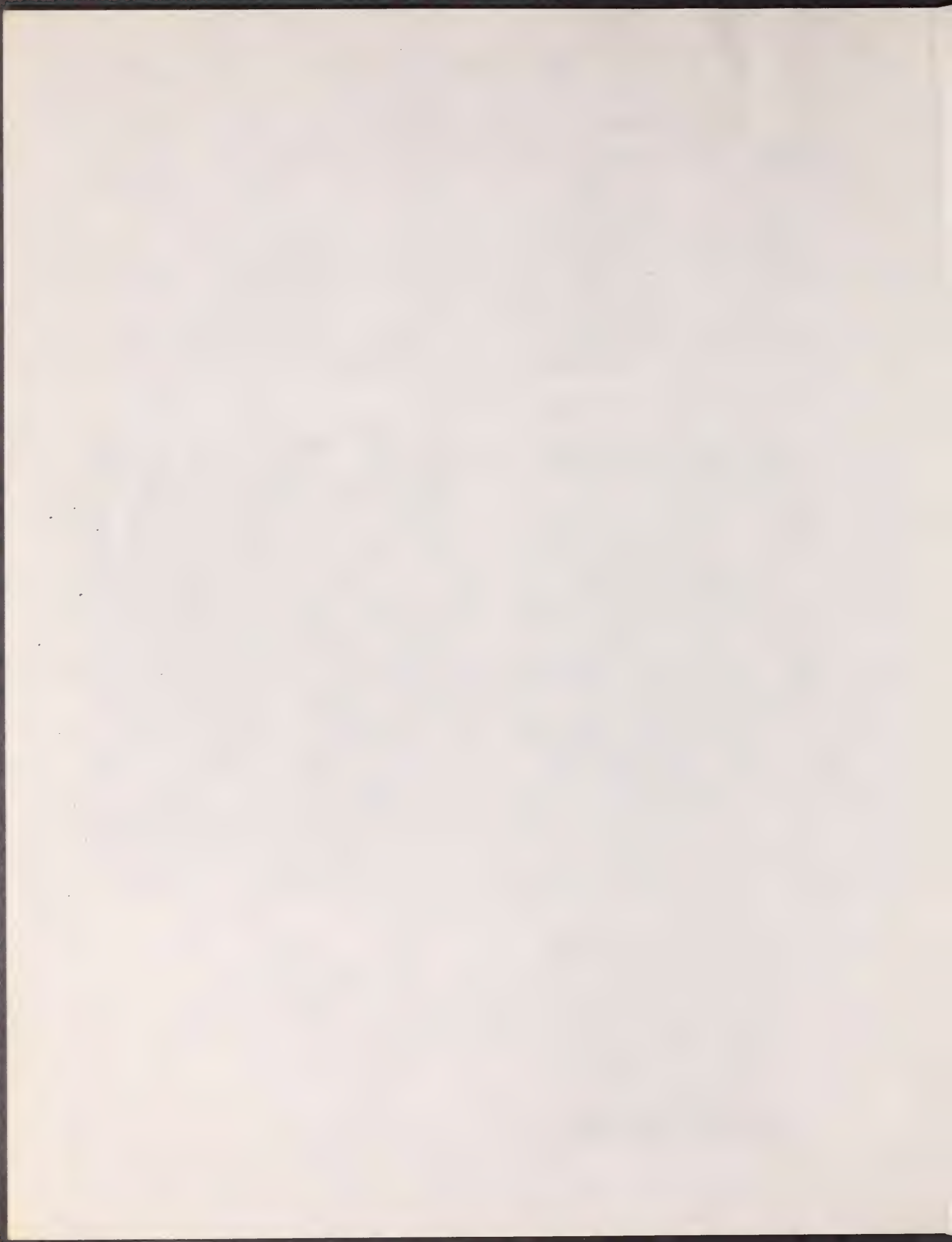
City of Kingston.

Finkle, Gordon W., captain, home on Rideau street, near Bay street.
Gildersleeve, C. F. (Gildersleeve and Gildersleeve) agent Colonial Life Assurance Co., and Registrar for the Diocese of Ontario, home on Simcoe street, near the Park.
Gildersleeve, J. P. (Gildersleeve and Gildersleeve), home at 62 King street.
Gildersleeve & Gildersleeve (C. F. and J. P. Gildersleeve), barristers, on Clarence street, near Ontario street.

Incorporated Village of Bath.

An incorporated village, situated on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte, in the township of Ernesttown, county of Addington. The steamers stop here daily on their trips from Belleville to Kingston, and weekly from Montreal to Trenton. It was once a port of entry, but is now an outport of Kingston. Distant from Kingston, 18 miles, and 12 from Napanee, the county town. The village was first settled in 1784, and among the first settlers were a Mr. Davy (a native of Holland, and progenitor of the family of the same name, resident in the vicinity of Bath and Napanee), James Johnston, a native of Ireland, Ebenezer Washburne, commissariat at that time, Matthias Rose, Henry Finkle, Mr. Fairfield, John Shibley, Robert Williams and John George. John Johnston was the first white child born on the Bay of Quinte; he was the fourth son of James Johnston. Henry Finkle built the first brewery in Upper Canada; he also built the first hotel, in 1786; and a school-house, with teacher's residence attached, on the Finkle Farm, now owned by George Finkle. In 1816, the first steamboat that navigated the waters of Lake Ontario, was built by Henry Tebout, for the merchants of Kingston, Toronto (then York), Niagara and Queenston, and was called the "Frontenac." The boat was built on what is now known as Finkle's Point, within the corporate limits of the village of Bath. The "Queen Charlotte," another vessel, was built here in 1818, by Henry Gildersleeve, father of the late mayor of Kingston, and was employed in the St. Lawrence and Bay of Quinte trade. The first civil court held in Upper Canada, was held at the hotel of Henry Finkle, in 1787--a public house not being large enough in Kingston--and the first criminal case was that of a negro, convicted of stealing a loaf of bread, for which he received twenty-nine lashes--the basswood tree to which he was tied, is still standing near the old house. The following statement will show that Bath is blessed with a very light tax--the rate for 1864 being only 6½ cents on the dollar annual value.

Number of persons assessed	128
Number of acres assessed	2,200
Total value of real property	\$131,761
Total value of personal property	22,050
Annual value of real and personal property	9,277
Taxes imposed by bye-laws	\$599
Income from licenses	150
Income from all other sources	600
Expenditure on account of schools	100
Salaries and expenditure	112
Total amount of arrears of taxes	6



FINKLE FAMILY.

Finkle

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and
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1863.

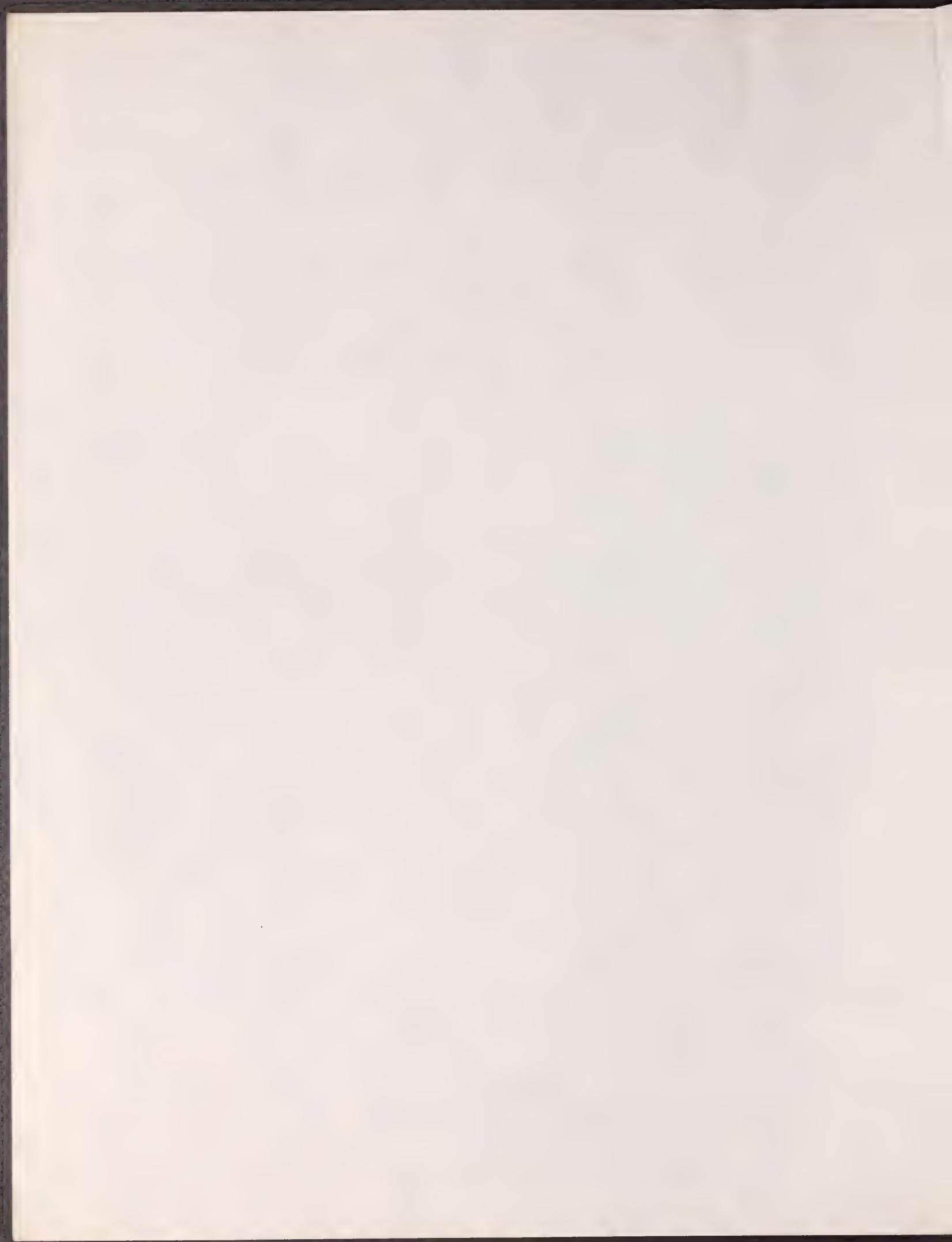
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FINKLE.

Haldimand Papers.

(Being the papers, records and letters of General Haldimand, Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in Canada during the Revolutionary War. These papers are in the Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada.)

Roll of Men of the 2nd King's Royal Regiment of New York Enlisted Since 25 Oct., 1781.

George Finkle Enlisted in August and joined this 2nd Battalion 12 Nov., 1781

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Return of Such of the Officers and Men of the King's Loyal Americans, commanded by Lt.-Col. Ebenezer Jessup, as served the Campaign between 25 June and 24 Oct., 1777, who are now actually in Canada, with the Commencing and Ending of each man's Service within the said time. This Corps was paid up to 25 June, 1777, and have been in Pay since 24 of October following.

Captain Jessup's Company

George Finkle, from 27 August to 24 October, 1777. He joined Capt. McAlpine's Corps in 1777

Captain Wehr's Company

Cpl. Henry Finkle, from 27 August to 24 October, 1777.

.....

were
Certified List of Men who have ~~been~~ sworn that they enlisted by Francis Hogle to serve in no particular Corps, and are now in 2nd Batt., K. R. R. N. Y.

George Finkle.

.....

List of Men Inlisted by Mr. Francis Hogle and now serving in 2nd Batt. Royal Yorkers with Capt. Leake.

George Finkle.

(Note: George Finkle evidently enlisted in Jessup's King's Loyal Americans, which Regiment was taken prisoner at the Capitulation at Saratoga. By the terms of agreement they were not to serve again within one year. Thus, Jessup's Corps was broken up. Evidently George then joined McAlpine's Corps, and when McAlpine died shortly after, his soldiers joined Capt. Leake's Corps, and with him became a Company in the 2nd Batt., K. R. R. N. Y., with which he continued until the end of the war. This George, of course, is a brother of Henry and son of George, the pensioner.)

.....

Persons not Attached to Parties. Remarks Concerning Loyalists, Apr. 18, 1779.

George Finkle



FINKLE.

Haldimand Papers.

2

Return of Families of Loyalists Receiving Provisions in the District of Montreal at Government Expense from 25 Oct. to 24 Nov., 1780.

George Finkle, no family, Pensioner, living at Sorel.

.....

List of Loyal Subjects who for Suffering, Losses and Services to Government have been recommended for Subsistence as a temporary Relief (about 1781-undated).

George Finkle, amount £5 from 25 Aug., 1778. No family here, recommended by Sir John Johnson. An old man, lost a good property.

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Remarks on Pensioners. (Undated—about Feb., 1784).

George Finkle—an honest, loyal man, and brought a number of men.

.....

Supernumerary Men on Subsistence List. (undated)

George Finkle old and infirm

.....

General Return of Refugee Loyalists Exclusive of those Quartered and Residing at the Upper Posts. (Undated, but undoubtedly in Dec., 1783)

Loyal Rangers Pensioners. (Refers to Jessup's Loyal Rangers)

George Finkle, no family from New York Farmer leased lands, of good estate.
Cpl. Henry Finkle, single, from New York, farmer.

(Note: George Finkle, Jr., was no doubt with his Regiment in Oswego, N.Y., where it formed the garrison.)

.....

Return of the Disbanded Troops and Loyalists Settled in the Township No. 2 (Cataraqui), Mustered 7 Oct., 1784.

Corpl. Finkle, single, draws one ration, has not cleared land, is at Cataraqui.
George Finkle, no family, do do no comments.

.....

Return of Disbanded Soldiers & Loyalists Settled in Township No. 3 (Cataraqui) Mustered 6 Oct., 1784.

G. Finkle, 2nd K.R.R.N.Y., single no comments.

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FINKLE.

Haldimand Papers.

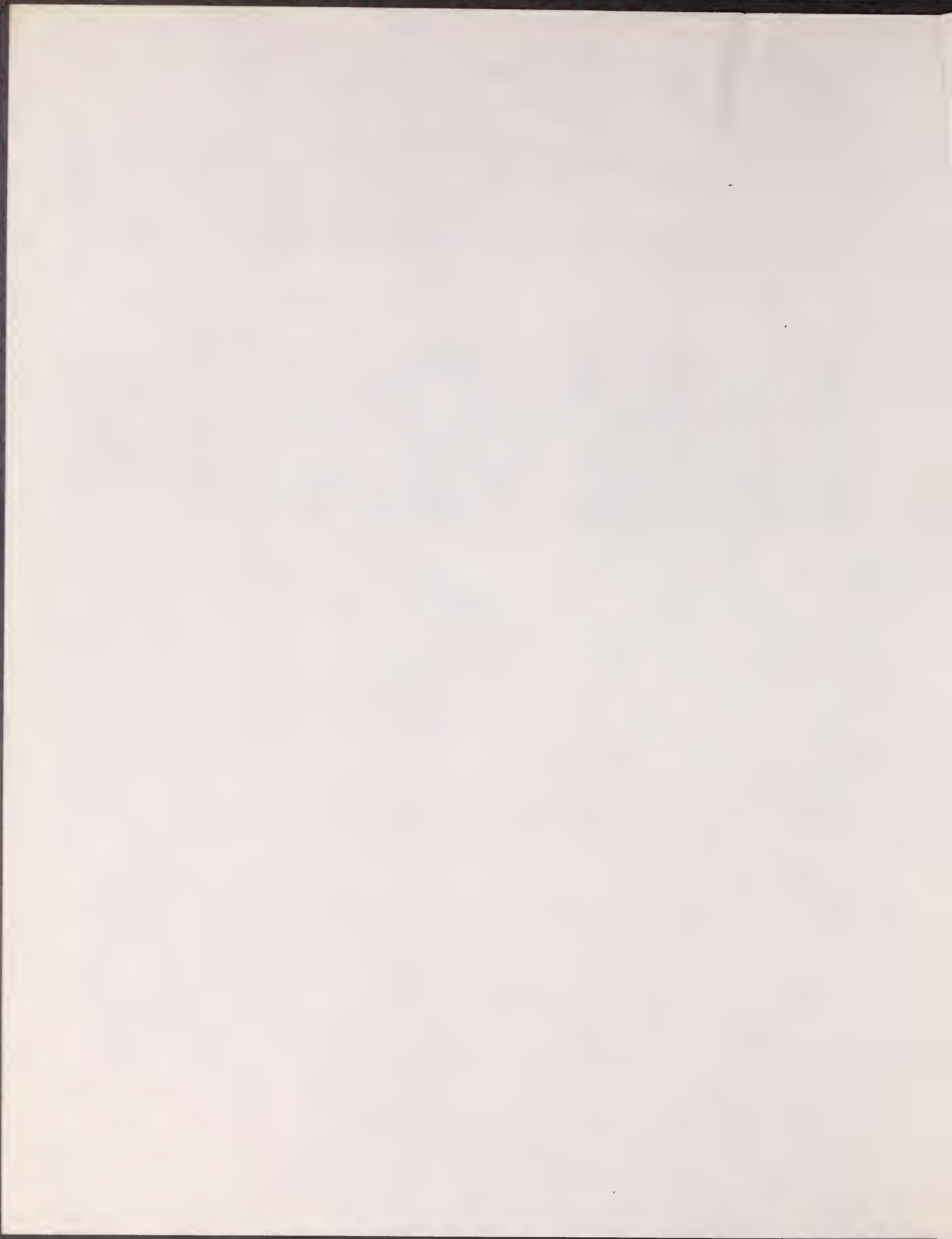
3

Petition of George Finkle, of Albany County (undated--somewhere between 1778 and 1783).

States that he was forced with two sons to leave his family, estate and effects in the hands of the enemy, since which he has heard by Mr. McCarty that all has been seized.

Prays subsistence.

Note: From the Haldimand Papers it is noted that the two sons, Henry and George, joined General Burgoyne in August, 1777, and never returned to their home in Claverack, Albany County, N.Y. Both settled in the Bay of Quinte region, Henry in Ernesttown Township in 1784, and George in Fredericksburgh Township in the same year. Henry remained in Quebec Province until the settlement. George was a soldier in the 2nd Batt., K.R.R.N.Y. at the time of settlement, having served in the garrison of Oswego and Cataragui from 1782 to his discharge on 24 June, 1784. He, therefore, settled in Fredericksburgh Township with his regiment. The father, George Sr., evidently forced by age to apply for subsistence in 1778, remained in Quebec Province until the settlement, when he came to Ernesttown Township with his son, Henry.



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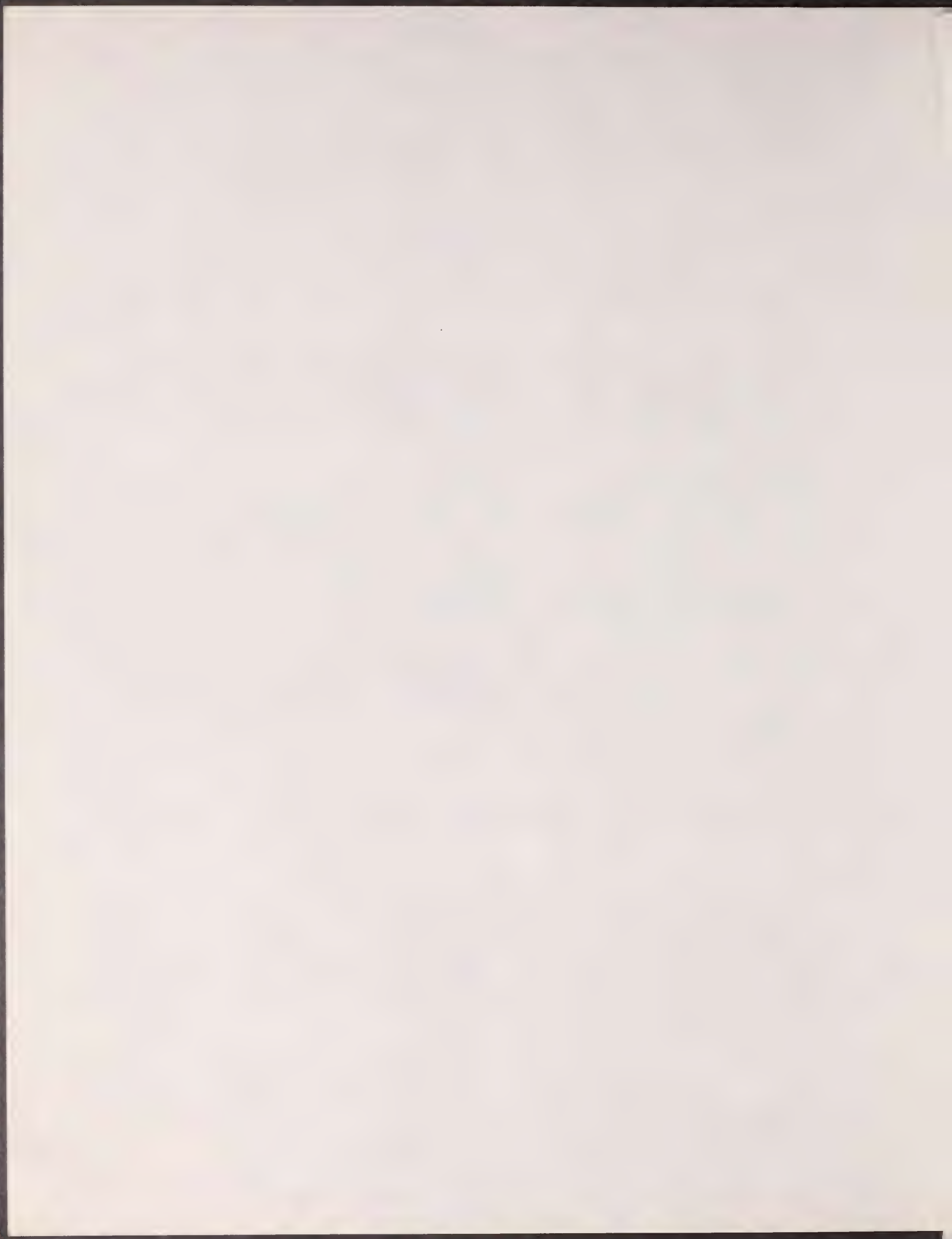
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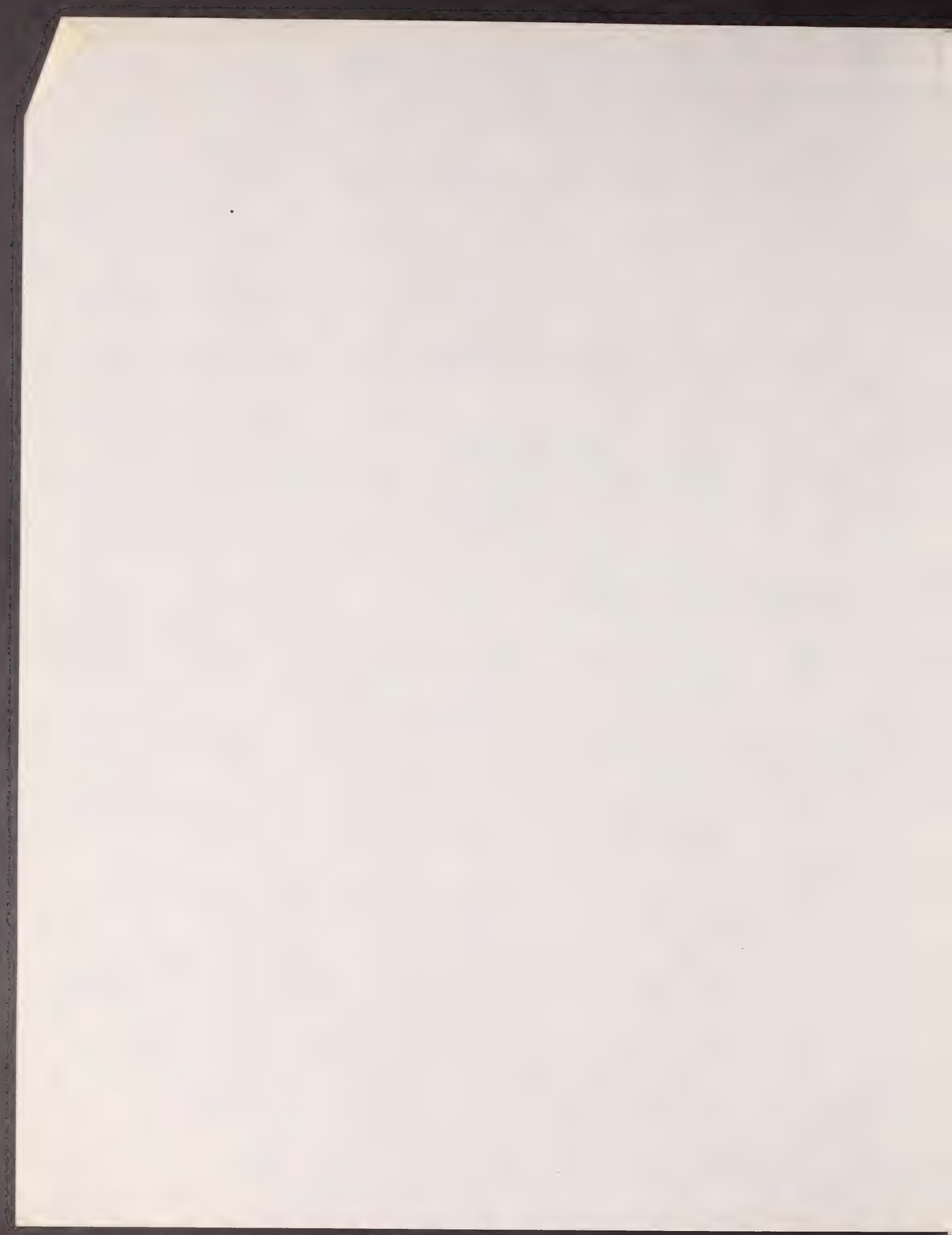
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FINKLE.

Haldimand Papers.

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